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THE CHINA PRESS

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DR. GILBERT REID BAILED BY CONSUL FOR GOLD $2,500

Undergoes Preliminary Examination in Court At Tientsin

FORMAL EVIDENCE

Uncertain Now Where Final Legal Proceedings Will Be Held

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Peking, April 27.—Dr. Gilbert Reid yesterday appeared before the American Consul at Tientsin, for his preliminary examination. The proceedings were brief and purely formal.

The accused pleaded not guilty and was remanded on bail of G.$2,500, pending his trial before the Judge of the United States Court for China. It is uncertain whether the trial will be held in Shanghai, or whether the Judge will come up to Tientsin.

The article on which the charge is based appeared in the Peking Post on the 7th.

HE WANTS AMERICANS TO FARM IN ENGLAND

Sir Arthur Lee Wishes For 5,000 For Work—2,000 Tractors Ordered

London, March 18, (Correspondence of The Associated Press).—"Five thousand skilled American farmers on English soil would go a long way toward combating Germany's plan to starve us into submission through her submarines," Sir Arthur Lee, head of the newly formed Food Production Department, told The Associated Press correspondent. "I told you recently," Sir Arthur continued, "that we intended to bring from America some 2,000 tractor plows for rough plowing. We need the skilled American farmers to supplement them."

Sir Arthur knows America. He married an American, Miss Ruth Moore, daughter of J. G. Moore of New York, and he has spent many years in the United States, having been British Military Attache with the United States Army during the Spanish-American War and later Military Attache at the British Embassy in Washington. He has seen service in the present war. His present post is an outgrowth of the intensified submarine warfare begun on February 1; Sir Arthur is charged with the gigantic task of making every available foot of soil produce its maximum amount of food.

"I have great respect for the ability of the American farmer," said Sir Arthur, "I have seen him at work and I know that everything he does spells efficiency. That's why we would like to have so many of him in the present crisis.

"Your farmer has revolutionised farming methods. Like the American in all other walks of life he is continually on the lookout for a more efficient way in which to do things. The result is that he has the most modern agricultural implements in the world. With these and his natural bent for industry he gets the most out of his soil.

"I hope that we may be able to attract to these shores at least 5,000 skilled farmers from the United States. We will, of course, get some skilled agricultural help from Canada—from the great North-West—and we are already benefiting to some extent by the labor of Canadian farmers who have come over to fight for us. But we cannot have too many. Skilled farm labor is our crying need at this moment."

Sir Arthur said he had been able to obtain the services of P. L. D. Perry, Managing Director in Europe for a large American automobile company, to assist in connecting, organising, and maintaining the supply of tractor plows for England.

TSUKUSHI TO CHINA

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Tokio, April 27.—Major-General Tsukushi, Director of the Bureau of Arms of the War Office, started this morning on a mission to China.

British Artillery Smashes Up Germans' Attempts To Regain Gavrelle Position

Hindenburg's Intention to Fight Great Dela ing Battle; Masses Of Men Counteract Lack Of Defences

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 26.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported today:—The enemy, yesterday evening, endeavored to again attack our new positions in the neighborhood of Gavrelle. Our artillery barrage caught the advancing troops, completely repulsing them.

Sir Douglas Haig reported this evening: We drove off an attempted raid, south-eastward of Ypres. There have been considerable reciprocal artillery actions between St. Quentin and Arras and also in the neighborhood of Ypres.

Two German aeroplanes were brought down and a third driven down. Three of ours are missing.

A Belgian official communique reports that artillery duels have been resumed at differeht points, especially near Dixmude.

German Bulletins

(By wireless).—A German official communique reports:—The attacking waves of British troops three times stormed our positions southward of the River Scarpe and three times were compelled to withdraw. Our position at Gavrelle is now situated along the eastern boundary of the village.

Our advances improved our position at Chemin-des-Dames, where we took 163 prisoners. The enemy attacked on a front of three kilometers, in the evening, on both sides of Braye, but were repulsed, with sanguinary losses.

Statements made by prisoners indicate that the British attack in the region of Lake Doiran, on Tuesday, was intended to have far-reaching results. The Bulgarians maintained all their positions, inflicting heavy losses.

Great Delaying Battle

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters says that it is clear that the Germans intend to make every sacrifice to fight a great delaying battle in the valley of the Scarpe. Lacking well-prepared defences, their only hope of checking our advance is by using up great masses of troops and they are still hurrying up reserves and throwing them into the line.

The extreme bitterness of the fighting is due to the fact that some of their best divisions are being employed. This must result in greatly accelerating their exhaustion and, if continued, the situation would resolve itself into a simple problem of which side can the longer maintain the deadly pace. Since the answer to this is beyond question, the only other question is: "How long?"

Reuter's correspondent adds: "We outnumber the enemy in the supply of machine-guns, as in other weapons."

Heavily Beaten By French

Paris, April 26.—The official communique issued yesterday evening reported: Artillery actions continued all along our front. North of Vauxaillon, our machine-gun and artillery fire frustrated an attack against our trenches.

It is confirmed that the Germans, this morning, were bloodily defeated in their attempt against Hurtebise Farm. Stopped at first by our fire, they renewed the assault shortly afterwards.

A vigorous counter-attack threw them back to their own lines. During the action, our artillery caught and dispersed large German concentrations in the region north of the Plateau of Vauclerc.

All Counter-Attacks Fail

The communique this afternoon reported:—North of the Aisne, the enemy again vainly attempted to drive us away from the Plateau of Chemin-des-Dames. Yesterday evening, after a violent bombardment, the enemy twice made powerful but unsuccessful attacks, on a front of two kilometers, west of Cerny.

Both attacks were smashed up before our lines, with very heavy losses. Another attempt, in the region of Hurtebise Farm, failed in a similar manner.

The communique this evening reported: There has been a great reciprocal artillery action in the Westende sector in Belgium.

The Germans have not renewed their attacks between the Aisne and Chemin-des-Dames, after their sanguinary defeats yesterday. There has been a furious artillery duel in the sectors of Cerny and Hurtebise.

Six German aeroplanes were felled in air-fights on the 23rd and 24th, in addition to sixteen seen to fall in the enemy's lines, seriously damaged.

Mongolia, Old P. M. Liner, Sinks U Boat

Attacked By Submarine When In British Waters, She Destroys It By Gunfire

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, April 25.—A telegram from London states that the Captain of the American s.s. Mongolia (13,639 tons), which has arrived at a port in Great Britain, claims that he sunk a German submarine, by gun-fire, as the latter was attacking the liner in British waters.

[The Mongolia was one of the old Pacific Mail boats and, as such, was well-known out here. Her commande is Captain Emery Rice, who also had charge of her on the Pacific run and is likewise well-known in Shanghai.]

BRITISH IN MACEDONIA GAIN NOTABLE VICTORY

Capture 1,000 Meters of Trenches; Beat Off Four Counter-Attacks With Great Loss

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, April 26.—A communique concerning the operations in Macedonia reports: On the night of the 24th-25th, the British attacked west of Lake Doiran and captured the enemy's trenches on a front of a thousand meters north of the Krastali to Doldzeli line, consolidated the positions and repulsed four counter-attacks, inflicting bloody losses on the enemy.

EAST RIVER FALLING

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Canton, April 26.—A report from the East River assures that the waters are subsiding. Nevertheless, the authorities are taking steps to guard against the danger of floods.

French Torpedo Boat Is Sunk Off Dunkirk

German Destroyers Attacking Port Are Driven Off By Allied Patrols

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, April 26.—An official communique issued by the Ministry of Marine reports:—A squadron of German destroyers bombarded Dunkirk for ten minutes on the night of the 25th, while sailing past the port. The coast batteries replied.

British and French patrol-boats engaged the enemy, who retired towards Ostend, at high speed. A French torpedo-boat was sunk in the course of the short engagement. The enemy's losses are unknown.

GERMAN SAFECONDUCTS OFFERED TO NEUTRALS

Food-Ships Sheltering in British Harbors May Pass To Own Countries

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

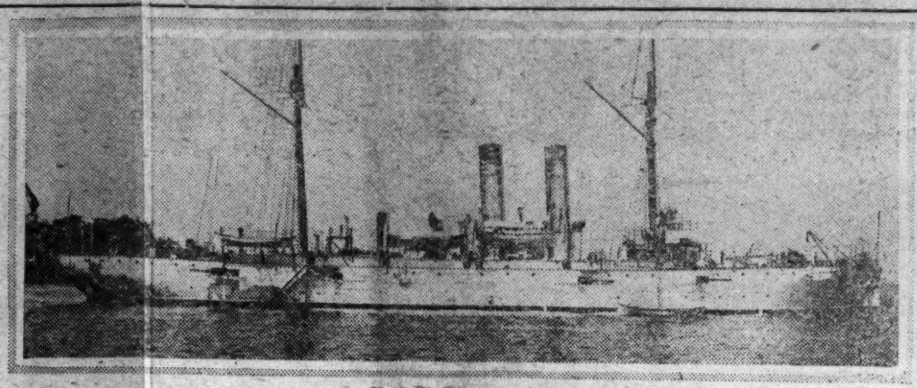
Amsterdam, April 26.—A message from Berlin states that Germany has offered safeconduct to neutral vessels sheltering in British harbors with cargoes of food-stuffs for their own countries.

JAPAN TRADE FIGURES

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Tokio, April 26.—The official returns of the trade with China during the first half of April show that exports totalled Y.8,079,137 and imports from China Y.2,319,031. The amount of the excess of exports over imports since January 1 now reaches Y.19,473,934.

No Safe Passage Granted for American Relief Ships



U. S. S. Des Moines

Washington, March 25.—Turkey has again notified the State Department that neither Germany nor Austria-Hungary had indicated a willingness to give assurances for the safe passage of the American cruiser Des Moines and the American naval collier Caesar from Alexandria, Egypt, to Beirut to deliver relief supplies to the destitute Syrians and to bring out 1,000 or more American refugees.

The plight of the Americans stranded at Beirut is causing increasing concern here, for officials feel they virtually have exhausted every diplomatic resource to reach the sufferers. Ambassador Elkus is expected to renew his efforts for a safe conduct, but in the face of the growing seriousness of the situation between the United States and Germany there is little hope that any guarantees will be given making it safe for the American vessels to proceed through the mined and patrolled waters to their destination.

Turkey some time ago consented to give such a guarantee for herself, but Germany and Austria apparently have been procrastinating while their difficulties with the United States were pending.

PLAN PEACEFUL TRADES FOR FIGHTING AVIATORS

Lord Northcliffe Head Of Committee Of All Concerned; Machines Increase Rapidly

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 26.—In the House of Commons, today, Major Baird, describing the work of the Air Board, said that, taking the imaginary figure 8 as the average output of aeroplanes per month last year, the average for the first three months of 1917 was 16, while it was anticipated that the average for the next three months would be 19 and it was hoped that, by the end of the year, the monthly average would be 38.

He paid a tribute to the very valuable assistance rendered by France and announced that a committee, with Lord Northcliffe as chairman, composed of representatives of the services, the Government Departments, the Dominions and aeroplane manufacturers, was inquiring into what steps could be taken for the development of aviation after the war for civil and commercial purposes, from a domestic, imperial and international standpoint and the extent to which the British and Dominion air services could be utilised for that purpose.

NEW JAPANESE P. Cs.

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Tokio, April 27.—General Count Kuroki and Admiral Baron Arichi will be appointed members of the Privy Council today.

Japan Speculating Over Higher Tariff

Cotton Yarn Rises Suddenly To Unprecedented Figure, Expecting Chinese Action

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Tokio, April 26.—The sudden and unprecedented rise in the price of cotton yarn in Japan is believed to be attributable to speculative export in view of the raising of China's Customs tariff.

Mikado Gives Million Yen to a Laboratory

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Tokio, April 27.—The Emperor has given a donation of Y.1,000,000 to the newly-established Chemical and Physical Laboratory. The Government has already contributed Y.2,000,000, while Y.2,200,000 has been raised by private contributions. Y.3,000,000 more is to be raised by private contributions and the institution is expected to have a foundation of Y.7,000,000 when work is actually commenced.

The Weather

Fine weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 63.8 and the minimum 54.8, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 69.9 and 53.9.

Bonar Law Declares Home Rule Solution Is N w Possibility

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 26.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. A. Bonar Law indicated that there is a possibility of a solution of the Irish question and Mr. Lloyd George would make a statement on the matter next week.

YUNNANESE BEGAN ROW GENERAL LIU COMPLAINS

Blames It On Aggressive Attitude Of Lo Pei-kin; Tuchuns Given Warning

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, April 27.—The first telegram from General Liu Chuan-hao, the Commander of the Szechuen troops, since trouble broke out in Chengtu, reached the Central Government yesterday.

He first deals with the injustices suffered by the Szechuenese in their disbandment and the aggressive attitude of the Yunnanese commanded by the Military Governor, General Lo Pei-kin and then states that, on the 17th, the Yunnanese suddenly attacked his headquarters, but were repulsed. The Yunnanese then began to bombard the Szechuenese troops with artillery and the latter were compelled to fight, in self-protection.

General Liu Chuan-hao accuses the Yunnanese of setting fire to houses. He adds that, owing to the censorship established by General Lo Pei-kin, he has been unable to report to the Central Government earlier.

In view of the situation in Szechuen, the Central Government has circularised the Tuchuns of Yunnan, Shensi, Kweichow and Hunan, warning them to be prepared, in an emergency, to use military force, if necessary.

Governor Tai Kan, who has also been appointed, concurrently, acting Military Governor, has again telegraphed his resignation, declaring his inability to undertake such duties.

A telegram from the Provincial Assembly of Yunnan accuses General Liu Chuan-hao of starting the conflict at Chengtu and demands that forces shall be despatched to suppress the mutinous troops. It is believed that Yunnanese troops are already en route to Szechuen, to support the Yunnanese there.

Austrian Iron Trust Goes Into Dissolution

Big Blow To Germans, As Concern Was Backed By Teuton Capital

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Zurich, April 26.—The Austrian Iron Trust has dissolved. This is a blow to German industrial influence in Austria, as the trust was backed with German capital.

BRITISH FACILITIES GIVE NEUTRAL SHIPS COURAGE

Many Recommence Trading; Still More Sacrifices Necessary To Ensure Victory

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 26.—In the House of Lords, today, Lord Lytton stated that the building of standardised ships is proceeding as satisfactorily as the material available allowed. The loading and discharging of ships was proceeding as well as could be expected and the rate compared favorably with the rate in times of peace.

The increase of freights and insurance facilities given by the Government had already induced a number of neutral ships to recommence running. He admitted that steamships engaged in the coasting trade were included in the weekly returns of arrivals and departures, but declared that was not misleading and no essential facts were withheld.

The objects of the Government were to curtail non-essential imports and ensure fair distribution of essential commodities. More stringent measures might be necessary to attain these objects, but he was sure they would be cheerfully borne.

"The position of our enemies is infinitely worse than ours, but our situation is serious and great sacrifices must be made voluntarily or compulsorily, in order to defeat submarinism and win the war."

DELAY BRITISH BUDGET

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 26.—The Budget has been postponed to May 2.

Italy Only Loses 3 Vessels During Week

Two Were Small Steamers And Other Was Sailing Ship; Two Escape Attack

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, April 25.—A communique issued by the Ministry of Marine reports that, during the week ending 22nd, the number of merchantmen arriving at Italian ports totalled 385 and the sailings 425. During the same period, one steamer under 2,300 tons, one under 750 tons and a sailing vessel over 210 tons were sunk. A steamer which was attacked by a raider and another which was attacked by a submarine escaped.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. May 1
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Katori Maru May 3
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Y'shiro M. May 5
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru..May 8
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. May 12

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—

Per T.K.K. s.s. Korea Maru May 3
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Awa Maru..May 6

For Europe:—

Per N.Y.K. Hirano Maru May 2
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Fushimi M. May 5

The American mail is due here on or about May 5, per P.M. s.s. Venezuela.

GERMAN WAR AIMS UNCHANGED; WON'T YIELD TO PRESSURE

Is Government's Reply To Socialists; Undeterred By Pacifists

SHOWS WEAKNESS

Vorwaerts Retorts; Really 'Glad to Get Peace On Any Terms'

'DAREN'T SAY SO'

Austro-German Troops Repeat Overtures To Russians in Trenches

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, April 25.—A message from Berlin states, with reference to the urgent demand that the Government shall declare its war aims, that it is semi-officially announced that the Government has nothing to add to its previous communications and it will continue its policy, undeterred by pressure. This statement is the Government's reply to recent peace resolutions passed by the Socialists.

The Vorwaerts describes the statement as a sign of weakness and declares that the Government would be glad to get peace on any terms, but dares not say so.

The Vossische Zeitung attacks the Government for not giving a clear lead on a question which is agitating the nation.

Petrograd, April 26.—The Germans are unremitting in their attempts to parley with the Russian soldiers, displaying placards saying: "Don't shoot! We also won't!" During the last few days, on many sectors of the front, the Germans have not fired a shot.

German aeroplanes have dropped proclamations, alleging that there is a popular movement in Germany in favor of immediate negotiations for an honorable peace.

Many parties of Austrian and German soldiers, carrying white flags, have attempted to reach the Russian trenches, despite the Russian fire. Some of these have been taken prisoners, when they have affirmed that the enemy's ranks, especially the Socialists, desire immediate peace.

The latest news from the front shows that the Russian artillery is displaying increasing activity at various points, which is sufficient answer to this, the latest, Hun move.

Spanish Reformists Make a Demand For Split With Germany

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Madrid, April 26.—The Reformist Party has issued a manifesto demanding the abandonment of neutrality and a rupture with Germany.

Scandinavian Foreign Ministers Will Confer

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Stockholm, April 26.—The Foreign Ministers of Sweden, Norway and Denmark will confer at Stockholm from May 9 to 11.

Turks Hold Son Of Bonar Law Captive

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, April 26.—The Lokalanzeiger states that Mr. A. Bonar Law's son is a prisoner of the Turks, in Palestine.

RECORD E. AFRICA FLOODS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 26.—An official despatch from East Africa states that the season is the wettest for nine years and large operations have been suspended. A large German hospital in the Rufiji area has surrendered, owing to flooding and hunger.

Two British Destroyers Fight a Thrilling Night Action with Six Germans

Midshipman Meets Boarding Party Single-Handed; Crew of Sinking Boat Treacherously Fire on Rescuers

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 25.—The Press Bureau has issued the following details of the destroyer action off Dover reported on the 21st. The number of German destroyers engaged was six, not five.

The British destroyer flotilla leaders Swift (2,170 tons, 36 knots, four 4-inch guns) and Broke were doing night patrol duty in the Channel and were on a westerly course, when they sighted the enemy flotilla on their port bow, at 12.40 in the morning, proceeding at high speed in the opposite direction. The night was calm, but intensely dark.

The enemy were within six hundred yards range when first sighted. Simultaneously, the German fire-gongs rippled down the line and the Germans opened fire with a blaze of flashes. The Swift instantly replied. Commander Peck, without hesitation, decided to ram the leading enemy destroyer and the wheel was wrenched round and the Swift, every occupant of her bridge blinded by the flashes of the German guns, drove straight for the enemy.

It must be realised that ramming one of a line of destroyers dashing through pitch darkness at a speed of 20 to 30 knots an hour is an exceedingly delicate operation. One initial miscalculation of a few degrees of the helm or a few revolutions more or less of the propellors may spell failure, which probably means that the vessel ramming will be rammed by the next enemy boat.

'Like Hawk After Quarry'

The Swift missed her mark, but traversed the enemy's line unscathed and turned like a hawk upon the quarry and, while turning, neatly torpedoed another boat.

Again she dashed at the leading boat, which again eluded her and, without firing another shot, went off at full speed into the darkness, the Swift in pursuit.

When sighting the enemy, the Broke, which was commanded by Commander E. R. Evans, one of the heroes of Captain Scott's Antarctic Expedition, was steaming astern of the Swift. On the latter altering her course to ram the leader of the German flotilla, the Broke torpedoed the second boat in the line and opened fire with every gun.

Ram German Boat

The dull glow from every funnel of the six enemy boats, stoking furiously for full speed, lit up their upper works, enabling Commander Evans to decide on his tactics. Gathering speed for the blow [illegible] rammed the third boat in the German line at full speed, fair and square abreast of the aft-funnel.

Thus locked, the two boats fought desperately in a hand-to-hand conflict. The Broke swept the enemy's decks at point-blank range with every gun of her main armament, pompoms, maxims, rifles and pistols.

The two remaining destroyers of the German line poured a devastating fire on the Broke, whose foremost gun-crews were reduced from 18 men to 6. Midshipman Gyles, who was in charge of the forecastle, though wounded in the eye, kept all the foremost guns in action, assisting the depleted crews to load them.

Midshipman's Pluck

Meanwhile, a number of frenzied Germans swarmed up to the Broke's forecastle from the rammed destroyer and, amid the blinding flashes of the forecastle guns, rushed aft. Midshipman Gyles, half blinded with the blood from his wound, met the rush single-handed with a revolver, which a German attempted to seize.

Seaman Ingleson promptly bayoneted him and the remainder of the Germans, excepting two feigning death, who were taken prisoners, were driven overboard.

Two minutes after ramming her the Broke wrenched free from her sinking adversary and, attempting to ram the last boat in the German line, failed, but hit the latter's consort on the stem with a torpedo. The Broke, hotly engaged with these two fleeing destroyers, followed the Swift, but a shell struck her boiler-room and disabled her main engines and the enemy vanished in the darkness.

A Treacherous Deed

The Broke next headed towards a destroyer which was heavily on fire and whose crew sent up loud appeals for mercy. Regardless of the danger of the enemy's magazines exploding, the Broke moved slowly towards her and the cries of: "Save! Save!" were re-doubled, when the German unexpectedly opened fire.

The Broke was uncontrollable and unable to maneuver or extricate herself, but she silenced the treachery with four rounds and then, firing a torpedo, hit the destroyer amidships.

Meanwhile, the Swift, unable to maintain full speed, owing to a slight injury received earlier in the engagement, abandoned the chase. She presently sighted an outlying stationary destroyer and heard confused voices. She warily approached, with her guns trained on the stranger, which was the sinking destroyer rammed by the Broke.

The crew bellowed in unison: "We surrender!" Suspecting treachery, the Swift awaited developments. The crew of the German destroyer stopped shouting and she heeled slowly over and sank stern foremost, the crew taking to the water.

British Casualties Light

The Swift, bringing her searchlights into play, rescued the survivors. The crews of the Swift and Broke cheered each other out of the darkness till they were hoarse. The British casualties were comparatively light.

The spirit of the wounded is epitomised in the conduct of the Broke's helmsman, Rawles, who was hit four times by shell fragments, but remained at the wheel throughout the action and only betrayed the fact that he was wounded by reporting to the Captain: "I am going off now, sir" and then fainting.

Royal Prisoners and Their Palace-Prison

Despatches from Petrograd report that former Tsar Nicholas and the Tsarina have been made prisoners in the magnificent Tsarskoe-Selo Palace, the scene of many royal feasts in days gone by and fanatic religious services during the reign of Nicholas.

News Brevities

Owing to the extension of business, the Raven Trust Co., Ltd., are removing on Tuesday next, May 1, to more commodious quarters at No. 15 Nanking Road.

• • •

The annual inspection of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps will be held today and the annual Church Parade tomorrow.

• • •

We understand that an application for leave to appeal is to be made in the libel case concluded in the Supreme Court on Wednesday between Dr. E. L. Marsh and Mr. Hayley Morriss.

• • •

Mr. Gordon Lowder is going as Commissioner of Customs to Amoy, and Mr. Mayers is leaving Amoy for Chinkiang.

• • •

Mr. [illegible]d of the B and F Bible [illegible] Hankow, received a cablegram on 23rd inst. telling of the death [illegible]on. Jack—a Hankow boy. He had been exempted from service owing to [illegible]y ankylosis of his right elbow joint, but managed to join recently going into the ranks of the East Surrey Regiment. His elder brother Charles is in France as a 2nd-Lieutenant in the London Artists Rifles. Much sympathy will be felt for the bereaved.—*Central China Post.*

• •

Colonel Hale and twenty-five other officers of the Fifteenth U. S. Infantry and Marine Corps, stationed at Tientsin, attended the dinner and dance given in their honor at the American Legation, Peking, on Saturday night, by the American Minister and Mrs. Reinsch. The Italian Minister and many other representatives of the Diplomatic Corps, the officers of the Legation Guard and many Peking residents not in official life attended.—*Peking Daily News.*

TODAY'S GARDEN PARTY

The Loyal Temperance Legion will be "At Home" today in Mr. Hardoon's Garden, kindly lent to them for the occasion.

Owing to the Volunteer Inspection taking place on the same afternoon, the little Musical Tableau, entitled the "May Festival," will be given later in the afternoon than was at first announced. It will not begin until 4.15 or 4.30, thus allowing friends time to get from the race course to the garden, where they will find tea awaiting them.

At the close of the entertainment, prizes will be distributed by Mrs. L. E. Canning, and the rest of the afternoon will be spent in games and in inspecting the beautiful grounds.

All interested in temperance are cordially invited to be present. As there is plenty of shelter in the garden, a few showers will not interfere with the program, but should the day prove hopelessly wet, the entertainment will take place in the Union Church Hall.

TO FLOAT Y.40,000,000 JAPAN RAILWAY LOAN

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Tokio, April 27.—A Government railway loan for Y.40,000,000 will be floated early in May. It will be issued at 95 and bear interest at 5 per cent.

It is officially explained that the amount of excess in exports from Japan by the middle of April had already reached Y.138,000,000, while there has been an excess in imports of silver and gold of Y.40,000,000, besides a large inflow of gold in payment of freight, chartered ships, etc., and the new loan is considered as giving a timely opportunity for the investment of this increased capital. Bankers are confident that the new loan will be a success.

MORE CUNARD ORDERS ARE PLACED IN SEATTLE

Seven 9,000-Ton Boats Contracted for, Making Total Of Fifteen

The Ames Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, of Seattle, have signed contracts to build nine large steel steamships at a cost of more than $11,000,000. Seven ships of 9,000 tons each for the Cunard Line are among the boats. Keels for the first three Cunards will be laid, and the number of workmen at the plant will be increased to 3,000 as soon as possible.

Seattle yards now have contracts to build fifteen large Cunard steamers. Besides the seven Cunard ships, the vessels contracted for at the Ames yard were a 9,400-ton oil tanker for the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and a 6,400 freighter for W. C. Peagle, of Cleveland, Ohio. Early delivery of all vessels is a part of the contract.

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Tls. 22,000: Newly-constructed residence. Modern plumbing, corner property. Seven Rooms. Tiled Kitchens and Baths.

Tls. 18,000: Seven rooms, brick residence. Hot and cold water. Near the French Park.

Tls. 17,000: Seven-rooms, newly constructed house, on two and a half mow of land. In the International Settlement Garage.

Tls. 16,500: Five-roomed, detached house, modern plumbing, hot and cold water, just being completed.

LAND FOR SALE

On Yu Yuen Road: Two lots each containing about four mow. North side of road.

On Avenue Joffre: A large plot of land, situated in best part of Avenue.

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On Rue Lafayette: We can sell you any sized lot you desire. This is the new sixty foot boulevard parallel to the Avenue Joffre.

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TROOPS OF FRANCE AMIDST HER RUINS SWEAR VENGEANCE

Correspondent Sees Effect Of German Frightfulness In 'Dawn of Defeat'

A PICTURE FULL OF PATHOS

Starving People Sob With Joy As They Greet President And Soldiers

By Wythe Williams
(*New York Times*)

Paris, March 27.—I have just ridden a hundred miles straightaway through the bit of France restored to her only in the last few days by her army. Over devastated fields, pillaged farms, through burned villages, sacked cities, across a desolate land from amid a ruined people I have returned to Paris to send this cablegram to America on almost her eve of war.

My trip, which was in company with one other American—Paul Scott Mowrer of The Chicago Daily News—was the first to be arranged by the French Government for a complete survey of the 300 square miles of re-conquered territory and a glimpse of the new battle front. I am to tell, therefore, for the first time at length of the most important event of the war since the battle of the Marne.

What is more important is the picture which I must reveal of human savagery worse than followed the "scourge of God." I have looked into the blackness of the German soul. All German hate and frightfulness in the flush or her triumph was a minor thing compared to German hate in the dawn of her defeat. Belgium, Servia, Lille, all their martyred and murdered can await their turn when Germany sues at the council table of peace. What will be demanded first is an accounting for her acts of this last week in the French departments of the Somme and the Aisne and for what she is doing there today—at this hour. Applied to individuals instead of nations, it is a record for which the law of France supplied the guillotine and America the electric chair.

Background of the Picture

My picture has a brighter background. As relief against the misery and horrors I shall show the reason why the German battle line was moved back so quickly, why some thousands of French slaves are freed. Let us paint in the background first. I entered several of the ruined cities of the re-conquered area at the same moment as the President of the French Republic, several of his Cabinet, General Nivelle, Commander in Chief of the army and many Generals of his staff, who were touring it officially for the first time. From their ashes and their grief those cities had arisen and made themselves "en fete"; from every charred remnant of house flew the tricolor of France. In many cases flags hidden in the cellars for the two and a half years of German occupancy had been found by the Germans, so the tricolor on half of the houses was made of paper—sometimes only tiny strips of blue, white and red, that fluttered bravely in the breeze of a brilliant Spring morning.

In every square were camped the soldiery of the Republic and every street re-echoed to the heavy tread of French cavalry—not the gay-uniformed, brass-helmeted cavalry of antebellum days, but a cavalry grim and somber, with no rays of bright sun reflecting from their lead-colored head pieces, no pennants from set lances. To see cavalry again seemed like old times at the beginning of the war and the battle of the Marne. It was having its inning after two and a half years in the trenches and division after division passed along supremely satisfied with the developments of the last few days.

People in Tears but Happy

I looked at the wretched populace. It was clad in the only rags it owns and every man, woman and child had an indelible scar branded upon his soul with fire and blood. But their faces were happy; their eyes shone bright through their tears. From the massed bands in one corner of the great square came the sound of the "Marseillaise." There was never a scene like that which followed; there never can be again. That was the first music heard in all that land for two and a half years and that the first notes should be the "Marseillaise" was too much for human hearts.

The regiment that banked four sides of the square brought its rifles to a simultaneous salute. In the center was the regimental flag surrounded by four officers with drawn swords and standing still as figures of bronze. Across the open space walked the President of the Republi and the Commander in Chief of the Army, followed by his glittering staff. All stood with bared and bowed heads before the flag until the music died away. Not a cheer followed, not a breath of applause, just dead silence; then a muffled sound from the outskirts where the populace was placed. It was the sound of sobs, but they were sobs of joy, and in all the ranks of soldier-statues there was not an eye not filled with tears of happiness.

The President and the Generals passed into the battered Town Hall, where they were to receive the Mayor and bestow the Cross of the Legion of Honor upon the city. A slight disturbance was noticed coming from a street leading to one corner of the square. Over the ranks of soldiers one could see a detachment of cavalry advancing, all with drawn sabres, ready for action. The order was given for gaps to be made in the infantry ranks so the detachment count march across the square on to wherever they were going. They clanked through, making for the gap leading to a street on the opposite side, looking neither to the right nor left, not stopping to salute the flag. They numbered about a score, and grouped in their center, walking with downcast eyes and a hang-dog air, were a hundred German prisoners. The clusters and knots of civilians ceased their sobs to look. Then from every throat came a yell—veritably a well of triumph. For those Germans were of the same regiment which had been billeted in that town and had cleared out only a few days before, burning and killing as they went, and taking the young girls of the place along with them.

The barbarians who walked through the streets of Rome, chained to the chariots of their conquerors, had similar feelings to that little group that cowered behind the swords of their captors. But the barbarians had never been in Rome before and may have had some interest seeing what sort of a place it was. These latter day barbarians of the same strange race that produced Heine, Goethe, and Schiller, and who will forever make the world try to unraval such a riddle—they knew every bit of this French town, every bit that was and every bit that remains a silent testimony to their shame.

Bitter Toward Prisoners

The sun passed behind a cloud and joy disappeared from the French faces. It was well indeed for the Germans that they walked behind a protecting barrier of drawn swords. Then joy and laughter burst forth again at the remark shouted by a small boy a dirty-faced urchin of about seven who, pointing at one of the captives, called his name and cried:

"Oh, I know that one; he lived at our house."

The man started as though stung, looked up quickly at the sound of his name. His face flushed crimson, then with head down on his chest he passed on. Others were recognised and the crowd followed with a jeering welcome to their ex-boarders.

The crowd knew, just as the president of the Republic and the Generals of the army knew, and as I came thoroughly to understand, why it was the Germans went out of all that country in such a tremendous hurry. Despite the Kaiser's thanks to Hindenburg for his "strategic retreat," the real reason why they went is summed up in a remark of a high British officer I found leaning against his horse along the roadside on the way to St. Quentin. His reply to my question was laconic, concrete and typically British. He said:

"The Germans got out because they jolly well had to go."

It is not often that a high British officer is discovered on a country road with only a couple of stray orderlies in the offing and who is willing to converse freely on the matters nearest his heart, but this one was evidently tired of speaking French. He had heard there were correspondents in the neighborhood, so he sized me up as one of them and told me a lot of things I particularly wanted to know.

Germans at Last Stand

From other sources of information as well as this, I hope the censor will permit me to state a few conclusions I have formed concerning the military value of the present advance. I would first refer to it—I mean this entire forward movement—as a successful conclusion of the offensive that began last July and which is known as the battle of the Somme. I would still further refer to it as the beginning of possibly the last great battle of the war, as yet unnamed. I had a different feeling while there than ever before when at the front. I had a feeling that the Germans are probably making their great last stand, that the war may be almost over. The same feeling permeates the entire French and British armies that have swept across the evacuated ground in record time—mending roads, throwing pontoons over rivers where bridges were destroyed and bringing up heavy guns so swiftly that even while I was there the thunder of artillery all along the line was quite as great as when I stood on the plateau of Santerre in the midst of a vast semi-circle of fire during the opening days of the battle of the Somme.

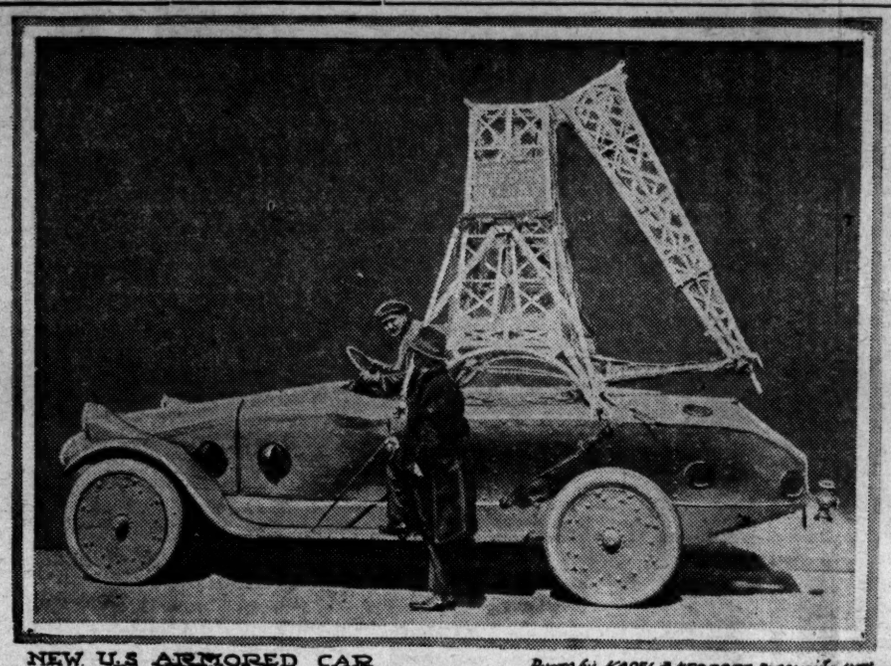
The Germans hoped by the rapidity of their retreat to throw the allied artillery organisation out of gear long enough to give them plenty of time to prepare themselves on the "Hindenburg lines," but they miscalculated. I never would believe it possible that a country so utterly ruined could have been reclaimed to serve every military purpose in such a short time. I have already said I rode through it for a hundred miles. I went through on roads that had been blown to hits, where trees had been felled across it for miles, where every culvert, every bridge, had been mined, but not once was it necessary to leave the automobile. Never once during the entire trip did we, on account of the roads lose five minutes of time.

Germans Feared Collapse

Just a word more concerning my argument that this advance can be considered as the end of the battle of the Somme. It must be remembered that for two and a half years the entire front of the opposing armies from Belgium to Switzerland had been traced much like the letter L. with the angle of the letter at the point nearest Paris. Then remember that the first great French offensive

(Continued on Page 4)

New U. S. Armored Car Carries Wireless and Gun Tower



NEW U.S ARMORED CAR — PHOTO BY KADEL & HERBERT. SUPPLIED BY INTL.

New type of armored automobile developed by Oscar Mirano, of New York City, and his brothers. The car, which carries a combined observation, wireless and machine gun tower, has been offered to the United States Government, although Mirano is a native of Switzerland. The tower of the car is removable, and as the picture shows, can also be partly lowered so as not to interfere with the branches of trees or other obstructions.

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Troops of France Swear Vengeance

(Continued from Page 3)

came in Artois, which was midway in the upper part of the letter. The second French offensive in Champagne was midway across the lower part of the letter. The last offensive on the Somme was reverting again to the upper part. It can be seen that every offensive has been made at a point where, had it been possible to break the German line, all that portion in the angle of the letter L nearest Paris would have been cut off.

Now remember that that last offensive on the Somme drove the German line in quite a distance. It almost broke it. On the Somme the Germans got the first dose of heavier heavy artillery than their own, and suffered in consequence as the French had suffered at Verdun. The Spring they stared another similar offensive in the face, and at the same moment they expected simultaneous action on that lower part of the letter.

It is a proved fact that at one time or another every division of the German Army passed through the battle of the Somme—and they had quite enough of it. Consider how long ago the Hindenburg lines were prepared, and it is proof that last November Germany decided she dare not take the chance of keeping that bend in the letter intact.

I know as a result of this trip, from talks with inhabitants of every village that the mines that destroyed towns, bridges, and roads were all laid last November, and every act of destruction was carefully planned months ago. So it is reasonable to assume that, had not bad weather arrived and had the Allies kept up their Somme onslaught a little while longer, the Germans would have fallen back then instead of now. As it was, when Winter did come, and with it a slackening of the battle, they concluded to hold the line if possible until Spring, meanwhile to complete their positions in the rear and also to give the Allies less time to arrange for a new offensive. So it seems to me the present advance is a combination of the end of the battle of the Somme and the beginning of possibly the last battle, still to be named.

Hint of a Further Retreat

As I have already mentioned, from the belief the glimpse of the new front has given me, I am able to say the Germans sadly misjudged the ability of the Allies to form a new offensive against the Hindenburg lines. The Allies are already giving the same sort of hammering they gave on the Somme, and it is a hammering that I have reason to know will become steadily far greater than anything ever dreamed of last August and September. That fear is already in the German souls is evinced by the fact that now today behind their new positions on the Hindenburg lines they have begun pillaging the countryside and burning villages, just as they did last week in the country they evacuated. Therefore it does not seem reasonable for them to have already begun this program anew back of their present lines, in a country of which they must draw upon to live, if they have any hope they can remain there long. Another significant fact concerning their evacuation of last week is that all the inhabitants of villages knew days before they were planning to get out.

When entering the reconquered territory, setting forth from Compiegne early in the morning, my first impression was of the enormous strength of the positions the Germans had evacuated. It was my first sight of German trenches that had not suffered from shell fire, and to compare them with the French lines was most interesting. There was a definite space of shell-marked cleavage between the former French lines and the first German outposts. After that came the German first line trench and a marvellous system of communicating trenches back to their second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, to the twentieth line of formidable defense, known as the Hindenburg line.

Their main lines were of solid concrete. I would have sworn they were impregnable had I not such vivid proof of what happened to similar German trenches on the Somme after the battering of French artillery. Their communication trenches were a marvel of continuity—line after line of them running across the main lines and so connected that reinforcements or supplies could be rushed from half a dozen places to almost every main position. Between this and between every defensive trench line there is nothing but one unbroken mass of barbed wire. As far as the eye could see for a distance of miles after I entered what was German territory until a week ago there was one unending vista of rusted wire entanglements. There was something psychological about it. On the French side there are also complete systems of defensive lines that stretch all the way—back to Paris, but they are not so visible—there are great open stretches of country between. On the German side it seemed that everything they did was to perfect a defense; that they realised a long time ago that an offensive on that front was impossible, and that against a French offensive they could only prepare to go back yard by yard as best they could.

Barbed Wire Ten Miles Deep

For a distance of probably ten miles this barrier of barbed wire extends in solid formation. Then come strentches of free country to where probably the tenth or eleventh defense lines appear, and so on. It is behind this main area of entanglements that the systematic devastation begins. Leading directly back from what was the French front the Germans only committed such destruction as any retiring army might do to keep off rearguard attacks. Every road was blown to pieces—now, however, all filled and planked—every telegraph pole prone on the ground, and every rod of railway destroyed.

Beyond all this, however, lies Germany's everlasting shame and disgrace. Acts that had not the slightest military value were committed on every hand. The whole country lies waste and desolate beyond description, and not a German living today or in years to come can ever be clever or brilliant or logical or false enough to tell the reason why and have the world believe him. Ten thousand inhabitants of the country who were left behind are living witnesses that they existed these past years in a bondage worse than galley slaves. And if the testimony is not enough, let the German placards upon the remaining dead walls of these corpses of cities bear them out:

That every person above the age of 12 should always salute officers by politely removing their hats and bowing as they passed or suffer penalty of imprisonment.

That they should live how and where their masters pleased, that their women should cook for them and wait upon them and serve them in any way desired.

That they might only walk certain streets at certain hours.

That they were forbidden to possess either money or food except at the German will.

The penalty in all these cases was death.

Lived Only by Outside Aid

I asked the same question a dozen times throughout the trip, how the civil population managed to live at all. Every time I received the same answer, which was:

"We would have starved except for the food sent by the American relief committee."

In reply to a question concerning the kinds of food received, I was shown empty tins that contained American crackers and canned goods. When I asked what sort of meat, I received the invariable response:

"The Americans sent lots of things, but everything like that the Germans took for themselves."

This naturally led to questions concerning how the German soldiery fared, and the unanimous response was that neither officers nor men l any too well; that the pinch of hunger now afflicting the entire empire has fastened itself as well on the army.

As we approached the ruined village I was at first not greatly impressed by the damage that had been done. That was because these French villages have endured hundreds of years; they are built solidly of brick and stone, and ordinary burning does not level them to the ground as would be the case of American villages of frame houses, or is the case of French villages after artillery bombardment. But when we rode through the deserted and silent streets we saw what ghastly hand had been at work. The walls of the houses were only shells concealing charred ruins. Not only one village is life that, not a dozen, but every single one of the hundreds that have been liberated has been put to fire and sword, old men, old women, cripples, and children left await the arrival of their own soldiery to care for them; their able-bodied men taken into bondage months ago, their young women and girls herded along with the retreating army to a slavery no one dares think about without seeing red. And at every village the same message was left behind for the French soldiers when they arrived. Translated, it reads like this:

"You see what, we have done here. Well, this is what is going to happen all the way back to the French frontier."

Is it any wonder that the French soldier telling me this said between clenched teeth:

"There is only one answer to that, my friend. Let them get down on their knees and pray when the French Army crosses the Rhine. We will be taking no prisoners on that day."

The Countryside Devastated

The aspect of the villages is sad enough, but the countryside is worse. I have seen so much of artillery destruction during this war that I confess I have been rather sated with ruins. A destroyed church, a house ripped clean to its foundations, is only another example of what I have seen dozens of times before. But a countryside that has so little left of it as that one I passed through is a sight that made me want to cry and fight at the same time. It has already been reported how orchards have been destroyed. I rather expected that this had happened just along the roads by which the army retreated. But with field glasses I could see far in on either side of every road for miles and miles; every farm is burned, fields destroyed, every garden and every bush uprooted, every tree sawed off close to the bottom. It was a terrible sight and seemed almost worse than the destruction of men. Those thousands of trees prone upon the earth, their branches waving in the wind, seemed undergoing death agonies before our eyes.

Everything gave its share to the blood lust of hate. Churches gave their organs for their copper, also the brass rails of their altars, even crucifixes upon ruined walls were stripped down and torn asunder.

We passed through the remnant of a place called Porquericourt. An old oman came to a broken doorway. Ve stopped to talk with her. She miled at sight of the French uniorms of our officers. She lived on a arm a mile away. The Germans had passed in the night and burned it so that she had come to Porquericourt to hide in the cellar of a friend. Her husband and brother, both old men, had been killed by the Germans during the retreat, her two sons led off to slavery the year before. One of them had come back, but had been seized again only a few weeks before.

Women Taken as Slaves

Her three daughters had been with her at the farm the night that the Germans retreated. They had fled with her to the house of her friend, from where they saw their own home of a lifetime in flames. The girls were 19, 21 and 24 years old. The Germans had found them in Porquericourt and had taken them away. That was eight days before. She had heard nothing of them since. All other young women had likewise vanished that night when the Germans went away.

She told her story simply in a low, unfaltering voice. But she shuddered as she spoke of her daughters. I said to her:

"The next day after the Germans had gone, how did it seem to see French soldiers appear?"

She replied: "It was such a feeling that it is impossible to describe, with an emotion of joy, monsieur, that is beyond words."

I asked another question:

"And how do you feel now—husband, brother, sons and daughters all gone and you left here alone?"

I shall never forget the sight of her gray head. She looked up into my eyes and replied:

"Today, monsieur, I am with France—and I have confidence."

We turned away and continued our ride across that field of death until twilight came. Just as the last sun rays were flittering out we came upon a place that had once been a city. It still boasted a few hundred inhabitants. The Presidential and military party had preceded us there, while we went off on the byways to make our explorations. As we entered I noticed a rude frame of wood over the roadway and covered with tricolored bunting. I asked what it was for, and was told by an inhabitant we had just passed beneath an "are do triomphe," which had been built to commemorate that day. I felt proud that I had passed under it on that day of all days and proud to know such a people that could rise so quickly from its woe to build an arch of triumph for a welcome to its own.

Visit To A German Cemetery

We left just at nightfall. On the outskirts we came upon the only thing I can now remember in all that scene on all that day which the Germans did not destroy as they fled. It was a cemetery built by themselves for their soldier dead.

How Soldiers Help in British Food Crisis

BRITISH FOOD CRISIS. Photo by Kadel & Herbert. Supplied by I.N.P.

This is the first picture to arrive illustrating the steps being taken by the British Government to combat the food crisis. Instead of digging trenches, these reserve troops are being used to cultivate the grounds of the Princess Christian Hospital at Englefield for the purpose of growing vegetables. Note that they carry pitchforks instead of rifles.

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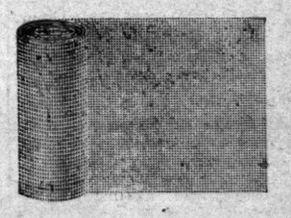

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Plans for putting the American Navy in position to deal effectively with the German submarine menace are being carried forward as rapidly as possible under the direction of Secretary Denials and Admiral Benson, Chief of Naval Operations, and contemplate the quickest possible augmentation of the mosquito craft of the navy, wrote the New York Times' correspondent at Washington a few days before the United States declared war on Germany.

The destroyers, submarines, and submarine chasers now under construction are to be finished as rapidly as use of the naval emergency fund, including extra pay for overtime, will speed the work. Contracts for all the small craft authorised by the Naval act of March 5, 1917, and for additional small craft for use in emergency confronting the Government are to be awarded immediately, and a complete survey pleasure yachts, motor boats, and other vessels is being made by Navy Department, with a view to the immediate purchase or use under contract of many small craft for coast patrol work, as well as of such fast and swift motor boats of ocean-going qualities as can be used for hunting German submarines.

The Naval Appropriation act of March 3 authorises the construction of fifteen new torpedo boat destroyers. Bids for three units were advertised the day after the bill was signed by President Wilson. They were to be opened on April 4. On account of the national emergency and the desire of the Government to obtain the use of these, as well as of all the destroyers now being constructed, as soon as possible, Secretary Daniels today directed that the bids for these fifteen new destroyers be opened next Saturday, March 24. Telegrams to this effect were sent to prospective bidders by Secretary Daniels, and in view of the fact that the naval emergency fund of $115,000,000 is now available for the construction of additional destroyers, the shipyards were notified to send representatives to take up the question of the building at once of more destroyers.

A considerable portion of the naval emergency fund of $115,000,000 will be spent in the rapid construction of small craft. Part of it will be used in the construction immediately of destroyers, in addition to those specifically authorised by Congress, and a considerable section of the fund will be spent on the construction of 110-feet and 130-feet motor boats for use in coast patrol protection against submarines and in trans-ocean use against German submarines.

There is no way of estimating how many destroyers will be ordered until estimates called for show how many can be built. Secretary Daniels said every available plant would be utilised to its utmost.

Bids for the first large consignment of 110-feet submarine chasers or coast patrol boats were received today, but will be held confidential until next Wednesday, when 100 additional builders are expected to submit figures. The Navy hopes to find facilities available for building more than 200 boats, the first of them to be delivered in from two to three months.

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad

FOUR BONES PLEEZ
OH DEAR — MR. DIFFINDORFER COULD YOU LET ME HAVE $4 UNTIL TOMORROW — HERES THE EXPRESS MAN AND - AND - I - HAVENT A CENT IN CHANGE WITH ME
WHY CERTAINLY — WHY IN SAM HILL DIDNT YOU SAY SO RIGHT AWAY —
HA-HA — THE WORKS AGAIN — LAST NIGHT SHE BORROWED TWO BUCKS FROM A LADY FRIEND TO PAY THE BOOK AGENT
SHE INVITED ME TO HAVE TEA DOWN TOWN ONE DAY AND WHEN THE WAITER HANDED HER THE BAD NEWS SHE SAID SHE LEFT HER PURSE HOME AND I SENT IN
THAT TOUCH IS A KATHLEEN MAVOURNEEN HA-HA- IT MAY BE FOUR YEARS AND IT MAY BE FOREVER
INDOOR SPORTS
LISTENING TO YOUR LODGER FRIEND WHO IS A SPONGER FROM WAY BACK WORK AN OLD FAMILY FRIEND FOR THE EXPRESSMAN'S BILL
TAD
M.17

4,000 AT 2ND DAY OF NANYANG CELEBRATION

Four thousand guests yesterday filled the buildings of the Government Institute of Technology to capacity. It was the second day of the celebration of the Institute's 20th Anniversary. For the first time, members of the faculty and students of the college saw themselves at work when the moving picture show was staged in the evening. The film had been made for the occasion.

Arthur Whiting's Song Cycle "Floriana" rendered by Mrs. J. J. Connell, soprano, Mrs. G. F. Ashley, contralto, Mr. E. G. Neff, tenor and Mr. J. A. T. Thomas, baritone, in the afternoon met with enthusiastic applause while Miss Alice Fitch was recalled more than once for her violin solo.

In the evening the directors gave a dinner in honor of the deputies from the Ministry of Communications, Dr. J. C. Ferguson, Admiral Sah Chenping and members of the faculty.

The spectators spent the main part of the day in watching the athletic meet and the exhibition by the college department. The Nanyang troop of Boy Scouts amused their audience in the evening with a shadowgraph, depicting rural life and ancient customs in China.

Today will be the final and big day of the celebration. The arts of Chinese boxing and fencing will be shown by experts of the college. The boy scouts will not only give a drill but will participate in a musical program. The alumni of Nanyang will renew old acquaintance at a banquet at which many who have distinguished themselves will speak. A concert with native instruments and Japanese fireworks will conclude the program.

BASEBALL TODAY

Weather permitting, a practice game is scheduled for this afternoon at 3 o'clock on the Race Course diamond between Shanghai and U. S. Navy Team. All local players are requested to be on the ground by 2.30.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.

Antiochus	Mar. 9
City of Corinth	Feb. 26
Hitachi Maru	Feb. 21
Iyo Maru	Mar. 11
Kitano Maru	Apr. 13
Miyazaki Maru	Mar. 30
Tsuruga Maru	Feb. 13

For New York

Tokiwa Maru	Mar. 21
Toyooka Maru	Feb. 1

For San Francisco, etc.

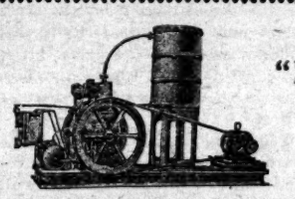
China	Apr. 18
Ecuador	Apr. 1
Nippon Maru	Apr. 1
Persia Maru	Apr. 21
Shidzuoka Maru	Apr. 2
Shinyo Maru	Apr. 9

For Seattle

Yokohama Maru	Feb. 19
Tamba Maru	Mar. 13

For Tacoma

Hawaii Maru	Apr. 17
Mexico Maru	Apr. 9
Manila Maru	Mar. 9



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WEATHER

Fine weather. Strong winds or gale from N.-W. to the North of the Saddles. Strong monsoon in the South.

MARRIAGE

HANSON-HERTZBERG: Married on April 19th, 1917, at the Manse, Shanghai, by the Rev. C. E. Darwent, Lieut. Edward William Hanson, U. S. Navy, to Miss Nina Hertzberg. The ceremony was witnessed by Vice-Consul C. J. Spiker of the American Consulate, and by Lieut. L. R. Brown, U. S. Navy, and Miss Molly Hertzberg, sister of the bride.

13636

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, APRIL 28, 1917

Backward and Downward

(*New York Times*)

THE useless destruction wrought in the Departments of the Oise and the Aisne forces the world to a reluctant conviction for which the preceding atrocities of the war had prepared it. It is that something new has been let loose on this planet, something very old that is new only because for hundreds of years it had ceased to be and had been thought to have perished with the progress of civilisation. For centuries we have grown so accustomed to the idea that cruelties in war are inflicted only for some military object that it has been impossible to accept the idea of cruelties inflicted merely for hatred and spite, destruction inflicted for the sake of destruction. With each new horror we have cast about for a reason. In the presence of the attempt to punish the French people by making Northern France uninhabitable it is plain that there is no reason; and there is no escape from the conclusion that the men who ravaged those departments, and who announce their intention of obliterating life from the other departments as they retire to the frontier, are actuated by precisely the same motives as those who swept down from the northern forests upon the dying Roman Empire, or those who made war terrible to the New England and Virginia settlers and the Western pioneers.

The reversion, this travelling of the road to yesterday, would not have been deemed possible by Germans any more than by other men a quarter of a century ago. Germans, in common with the rest of mankind, believed that the book of Attila the Hun, of Genghis Khan, was for ever closed. August Wilhelm Heffter, the German authority on international law, wrote in his "Das Europaische Volkerrecht:"

"Civilised nations recognise in war a condition forced by necessity, an inevitable evil, which should not be carried beyond what necessity requires; in which man is not armed against man for mutual destruction, but State against State, each seeking by its resources of attack and defense to overcome the other. Therefore it is the highest principle, consecrated as well by reason and humanity as by interest to inflict on your enemy no more injury than is demanded for the accomplishment of the purpose of the war."

"As well by reason and humanity as by interest." In the days of Attila, in the days of Powhattan, the men who served those chiefs had not learned to recognise this higher self-interest. To recognise it, no less than to recognise the voices of "reason and humanity," was a mark of advancing civilisation, and the steps upward thus taken by mankind were fondly believed to have been taken for ever. It could not have been believed by a German like Heffter, any more than by other men, that in modern times the same blindness to the higher self-interest—to say nothing of humanity—would be displayed that was a mark of the savagery which Captain John Smith found on the banks of the James River in 1607. Gibbon, closing his history of the fall of Rome, speculated on the possibility of a new attack on the civilisation we have raised. "The reign of independent barbarism is now contracted to a narrow span," he said; but he added: "Yet this apparent security should not tempt us to forget that new enemies and unknown dangers may possibly arise from some obscure people, scarcely visible in the map of the world." He never dreamed, any more than did Heffter, that the new barbarism might arise not from some unknown people, but in the very center of "the map of the world."

In a footnote to Heffter's observation, above quoted, F. Heinrich Geffcken, editor of the seventh and eighth editions of his work, says:

"Between the Middle Ages and modern times stands the lamentable period of the Thirty Years' War and the forays of Louis XIV. against Holland and the Palatinate, in which pillage appears to have become the object, burning and murder the methods of war."

An exception, he thought it, to the new order, a last momentary reversion to the condition out of which mankind has slowly climbed. He could not foresee that a new Tilly would arise in his own country, and that in the twentieth century the practices of the Thirty Years' War would be resumed as if not a day had intervened. Indeed, the German name may be less tarnished by Tilly than by Hindenburg. "The prayers of innocence," Schiller records, "excited some compassion in the hearts of the Germans, but none in the breasts of Pappenheim's Walloons." In "the lamentable period of the Thirty Years' War," so one would judge from this sentence, Tilly's soldiers were a little more accessible to the voice of "reason and humanity" than Hindenburg's retreating soldiers in the tortured, mutilated, devastated land of Northern France.

French And English Views Of Day-Light Saving

The Scheme Disapproved by an Expert as Bound to Cause Confusion and Lead to Little Real Economy

(*New York Sun*)

Daylight saving is regarded as a war measure in Europe, where Germany and Austria have adopted it from the start of hostilities. The really serious aspect of the matter comes before us when we hear that the United States may proceed to take up arms. Three authorities in France and England have just written about the practical problems of such a change in the time table of a nation.

The plan as formed in these countries is described by M. Ch. Lallemand of the Academy of Sciences, and well known in America as a mathematician and astronomer. He speaks of it with disapprobation as a scheme that is bound to cause confusion and lead to little real economy. "For nine years," he writes in the Revue Scientifique, "a party in Great Britain has fostered the 'daylight saving bill,' of which the principal object is to make the citizen rise an hour earlier in summer. For this purpose all the clocks should be put forward an hour for five months, that is, from the third Sunday of April to the third Sunday of September."

Professor Lallemand proceeds to cite Sir David Gill as saying that the proposal has met with the formal opposition of the post office and has no chance of being ever accepted finally in Great Britain. Sir David in fact does not scruple to assert that "it is a faddist's idea worthy of laughter." Apparently, however, this rather severe opinion must be revised, for in a note to Professor Lallemand on the prospects of the bill Sir David adds: "Malgre cette repugnance, la Chambre des Communes, impressionee a-t-on dit, par la vote de la Chambre francaise vient, il est vrai, d'adopter une resolution en faveur du project en question."

Thus the example of France has actually been followed in Great Britain. There are several points in the application of this law well worth noticing for the illustration which they furnish on matters connected with our daily routine. Taking France as an example, Professor Lallemand says: "The measure has indeed the advantage of making up the loss of actual time at Nice, where the clock was about twenty-nine minutes behind, but at Brest the daylight lasts thirty-two minutes longer, and hence the clock will be ahead by 1 hour and 32 minutes, which will create a difference of three hours in the duration of morning and afternoon between the two places."

The objection becomes formidable in a country like the United States, with large cities not hundreds but thousands of miles asunder.

According to French calculations the new time, if adopted finally in France, will make a day of twenty-three hours in spring and twenty-five hours in autumn. Experts are therefore counting up the changes in almanacs, railway time tables, in the tides, eclipses, course of the stars over which the sextant keeps watch and ward for the help of navigators and pilots. The question of tides presents a special difficulty. In some French harbors the tide may vary three meters in an hour, and hence it is of the utmost importance for a ship entering such a port that the captain and pilot do not forget the new time or make an error in their calculations. An error or mistake due to forgetfulness is to be feared for another reason. For instance, twice a year, at the moment of the change from the summer to the winter time, accidents on railways are to be feared, and especially on suburban trains. It is not very difficult to see why.

The French railway companies complain that suburban schedules are thrown into confusion, though they admit that express train schedules are much more manageable. It is not surprising that certain official societies are opposed to the project. They regard many of the alleged advantages as pure illusion. For example, the economy of a daylight saving law rests on figures that mathematicians have examined and rejected. Administrators, too, have examined the evidence that under the law there has been a great saving of gas and coal in Paris, but the real reason was the Zeppelin visit early in the war and the order to close the cafes sooner and keep the city in darkness. Gas lamps were not lighted at all by military order when civil law would have lighted them an hour earlier and extinguished them an hour earlier.

To biologists the law is equally illusory. Man and beasts regulate their habits by the sun, and in the matter of "dejeuner" or luncheon M. Lallemand points out that the Paris hour has passed from 11 in 1860 to 1 o'clock in 1917. Evidently we do not always eat by the clock, and where we do, as in carefully regulated households, it is the domestic arrangements rather than a law that will guide us.

It is believed that many accidents to trains and to munition factories, accidents that have remained inexplicable, are due to the abrupt change of the hour, when it is suddenly put forward at midnight in spring and backward in autumn. Confusion arises, the workers are disturbed in their usual habits of thought or become nervous and disaster results. Time in the mathematical sense is such a complex notion that even astronomers are not agreed as to the best method. In France lately the nautical societies have elected to use Greenwich time.

It may be well to introduce such a system universally, and it is fairly obvious that it might enable us to avoid much confusion if daylight saving became a law of the United States. Practically, however, says Professor Lallemand, two rules settle all cases or may settle them, a police ordinance for cafes, railways, hotels in cities and the domestic rules of a man's household.

The Care of Spats

Caring for the white and tan and light spats, which are such popular articles of wearing apparel at present, is a simple matter, if one does it properly. In the first place, they should be well brushed when taken off; that will keep them clean much longer than if they are cast aside without any attention. When they become soiled, they may be washed at home with satisfactory results. Make a lather with a good white soap and wash them carefully. Rinse well in several waters. Do not attempt to wring them out, but squeeze gently. Spread out, being careful not to pull them out of shape, and place to dry not too near a good fire or in the sun. Do not put them in too hot a place, as on the radiator or directly over or in front of the fire; they should dry rather slowly, in order to get the best results. They do not require ironing, but, if wished, an iron may be passed over the wrong side.

Foreign Policy Of The New Russia

A Liberal Imperialism Which Will Cultivate Close Relations With Great Britain, France, And America

By Dr. A. Coralnik
(*American Correspondent of The Bourse Gazette of Petrograd*)

If the internal policy of the Russian Empire is of imminent and vital interest to the nations which inhabit the territory of Russia, the most important question for the outside world is, after all: What effect will the internal changes have upon her international politics; what will be the foreign policy of the new Russian Government? I think this question may be answered in one phrase, it will be a policy of liberal imperialism. That phrase may sound ominous. Imperialism has become the bugaboo of the liberalism of today, but, pleasant or not, it is a matter of fact, a matter of necessity for the life of Russia.

There are two kinds of imperialism. There is the imperalism of the old type, the imperial policy of the old Moscovite reign which consciously or unconsciously continued until the last days. This was a policy of unlimited expansion along the lines of least resistance. One of the foremost Russian historical writers, Professor Klutchevski, explained the philosophy of Russian history in this way: The Russian peasant wandered along the immense plains without any definite aim and conquered, unconsciously, the biggest empire of the world. This is the psychological basis of the Russian foreign policy for the last centuries. I say psychological because there were not other social or economic reasons for the expansion of the empire.

The main object of Russia—to gain an outlet through the Black Sea to Western Europe, to open Russian markets to the countries around the Mediterranean and Western Europe in general, the last goal of the policy of Peter the Great and his successors—failed of attainment. These were the causes which forced Russia to turn about and seek other unproductive conquests on the borders of Persia and explain why she menaced Sweden and Norway, why she always imperiled the balance of power of Europe by threatening the dominion of England in India, and so on. Russia was like a giant shut in a big hall without a window. She was forced to gain a breach that she might breathe.

In the last decades the policy of Russia turned to Germany, who promised her in some remote future the opening of the Dardanelles and an open road to India. That is the reason for Russian official policies, even without the influence of the dynastic principles prevailing in Germany, though German diplomacy more and more encircled and molded Russian statecraft. But the trouble was that German capital could not keep pace with German diplomacy. Although the German industries and her capitalists tried hard to drive England out of the Russian markets, they failed.

In 1904 England had invested in Russia about $900,000,000; by 1913 English capital invested in Russia already had grown to a total of $1,000,000,000. In the same period German capital invested in Russia reached only about $800,000,000. English, Belgian, and French trade were the dominant factors in the Russian markets and, to reverse the old saying, "the flag follows trade." It became more and more evident to everybody in Russia that economic and financial dependence on the countries of Western Europe, and especially on England, must sooner or later be followed by a political combination with those countries to the exclusion of Germany. That was the standpoint of the liberals, but the Government did not share their views. The autocracy was saved in 1905 by Emperor William and Russia paid this debt by a treaty with Germany which was one of the gravest and most obnoxious assaults on Russian trade in the history of the empire.

The policies of the liberial opposition concerning foreign questions began to crystalise in the last five or six years, thanks especially to the activity of Professor Milukoff, Prince Troubetzkoy, and other liberal leaders of the radical and moderate parties. Their slogan became: "Alliance with England and France." They demanded delimitation of interests with these countries wherever they clashed, that is, in Persia and on the Indian frontier and in the Far East, and finally they insisted upon "Great Russia," that is, a consolidation of the Russian Empire, including the possession of the Dardanelles. Milukoff stated this recently in one of his political pronouncements on the Near Eastern question. He said:

"A Russian Constantinople and Dardanelles are not a beginning of Russian imperialism but the end of it When we get this we have enough."

This point of view is shared by the majority of prominent Russian economists, sociologists, and students of political questions; hence the insistence of the political leaders of the former opposition, now the Government, on the partition of Turkey and the expulsion of the Turk from Europe. Unhesitatingly we can say that Russia in this war is interested directly and vitally only in the Near Eastern question, and particularly with respect to the question of the Dardanelles.

The consequences of such a foreign policy as I have outlined are clear at once. In the first place Russia ceases to be a menace to Europe, for she has nothing to demand, nothing more to expect from abroad. Sweden and Norway, who always were in deadly fear of their mighty neighbor, and in every move of Russia read preparation for an attack against their independence, will be won over to the cause of Russia and the Allies. The alliance with England and France will be closer and closer, growing more intimate because there is no discord of interests between them and because Russia expects from them financial support and moral aid.

Solution of the question of the relations of Germany, Austria, and Russia will be simpler if Russia succeeds in getting the Dardanelles. Indeed, it is known to every one that the conflict between Russia and Austria was not caused by the Slav question as such, but by the eternal wish and need of Russia to reach in some way the Balkans and through the Balkans Constantinople. What Russia wants from Austria is now not a disruption or a dismemberment of the Austrian Empire, but only a reconstruction on the basis of the predominant majority in that country, who are the Slavs. It is quite natural that Russia and Slav Austria should live on the best of terms.

The same with Germany. The tearing up of the treaty, the remodeling of economic relations with Germany on a new scale, the placing of Germany on a simple footing of equality with all the other competitors in the Russian markets, would cause to disappear every motive of attrition between these two countries.

But the aims of the Russian democracy go still further. Neither Mr. Kerenski, the new Minister of Justice, nor Professor Milukoff has forgotten or can forget the years of 1905 and 1906 which aimed at the creation of a federated democratic Russia, or, speaking rhetorically, "the United States of Russia." Of course that is a program which cannot be accomplished in one day, nor even in one year, and not while the world war is in progress. But in this case delaying is not forgetting.

The political situation in Russia was always the strongest barrier between America and her neighbor on the other side of the Pacific. If Russia had not only built up the foundations for a broader political and economical life, but even had constructed with greater speed and alertness the great railroad connection between Siberia and Central Russia, if she would have opened the immensely rich Siberia, not to political prisoners only, but to enterprising men of capital and industry, it is quite beyond doubt that American capital would have flowed to Russia as it does now to China and the Far East. There are even more prospects for America in Russia than elsewhere. The country is better developed, the people need agricultural machinery, they need badly all that modern science has produced in America, American skill and money. Now the road is open. The conditions which existed in the past are no more, and if a Minister of Finance in Russia should feel any stress in getting loans or financial support from England and France, he could, and we may be sure he would, look not to Germany but to the greatest democracy and now the richest country in the world—the United States of America.

Russian democracy has expressed on every occasion its hope that the result of the war will be a world-wide alliance of the democratic peoples of Europe and America, an alliance which would insure forever peace. That is why Russian public opinion, as expressed in the newspapers directed by Milukoff and other liberal leaders, hailed with enthusiasm the speech of President Wilson to Congress about a world alliance for peace after the war. Russians grasped its wide meaning and accepted it more gladly than any other nation among the belligerent countries.

To epitomise, the formula of Russian politics of today is liberal imperialism on the pattern of the new English imperalism advocated by Lord Curzon and the newly converted imperialist Lloyd George. It means a consolidation of the Russian Empire within its economically necessary and historically established limits and a close alliance, not only with England, France, and Italy but even with the Anglo-Saxon democratic world as far as is possible. The first condition of accomplishing this program is a victorious ending of the war, a victory not to crush and dismember Germany and Austria, but to establish a new order of things, to demolish the old-fashioned system of balance of power and to win the historical and necessary outlet to the Black Sea and the Mediterranean. That is why the extremely pacific Russian radicals who are now at the head of the Russian Government are determined to press the war to the last. War for world peace!

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By George McManus

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

In Our Wonderful World

Close observers at the Royal Agricultural Station of Magyar-Ovar, Hungary, find that sea-salt markedly affects certain crops. It is generally supposed that sea-salt is poisonous to plant life—an impression strengthened by the fact that many parts of the country near the sea are barren. Some plants, however, thrive well on soil that has been washed by the sea, and the Hungarian experimenters seem to prove that a certain quality of sea-salt acts as a stimulant to crops in general. The investigators fertilised some beet-sugar fields with sea-salt and got astonishing crops. The experiments will be continued, although the results for the last four years have been uniformly the same.

• • •

House flies tend to travel either against or across the wind. This direction may be directly determined by the action of the wind, or indirectly, owing to the flies being attracted by orders borne by the wind. Fine weather and warmth favor dispersal, and flies travel further in the open country than in towns—probably because the houses offer food and shelter. In thickly housed localities the usual maximum flight is about a quarter of a mile, but in one case a single fly was recovered at a distance of seven hundred and seventy-yards—partly over open fenland. When set free in the afternoon flies do not scatter so well as in the morning. Liberated flies often mount almost vertically to a height of forty-five feet or more.

• • •

A series of experiments on the variation of skin resistance to the passage of electric currents through the human body has been carried out by Professor von Pfungen of Vienna. The experiments proved that habits of strict sobriety appreciably lessened the danger of fatal injury from an electric shock. Nervous excitement of any kind lowered the protective power of the skin to a remarkable extent. The measurements were made by means of a sensitive galvanometer, the current passing through the body of the subject from one hand to the other.

• • •

Iron allowed with gold is being introduced as a substitute for tin in the making of cans. The resulting product is proof against corrosion of most kinds, but costs fifteen times as much as tin plate.

• • •

The sun gives six hundred thousand times the light that a full moon does.

All Over The World

Nebraska has not yet taken up the idea of consolidation as a means of relieving the strain on its treasury, but it has entered upon another reform equally promising and equally commendable. It has decided to discourage, and practically to discontinue, the junket. The junket is a little affair arranged by State officials and State legislators when they feel like going on an excursion at the expense of the public. To obtain authority for making the trip, with per diem, mileage and incidentals, it is, of course, always necessary to discover something that ought to be inquired into. Nebraska is going to carry on investigations, hereafter, in accordance with a more businesslike method.

Ben Tincup is the name of the Indian pitcher who signed a major baseball league contract, the other day. Indians are peculiar in their choice of names, and here is an instance in which just a little further leaning in the direction taken might have interfered with a great career. One wonders, with something like perturbation, what might have happened had Tincan been chosen, instead of Tincup.

With the Bagdad Railway so much "in the air," the time-table "From London to Bombay Overland," recently detailed by a well-known member of the Royal Geographical Society, is particularly interesting. Taking the times, scheduled before the war, as necessary for the journey from London to Constantinople, by the Orient express, it would be possible, in theory, to travel from London to Basra in about six days. The distance from Basra to Bombay is just over 1,900 miles, which could be accomplished in about eighty hours. Thus, travelers and mails might be conveyed from London to Bombay, by this route, in nine days and seventeen hours, as against the thirteen or fourteen days by way of the Suez Canal. It is all still very much in the future, however; and then aeroplanes are coming on rapidly.

The way of the sea, moreover, will probably always be sure of a place, and a very first place. Indeed, one of the most interesting facts concerning the world's various devices for transport is that scarcely any of them has been entirely abandoned, and many of them, apparently superseded, have carved out new paths for themselves. Thus the steamer has by no means driven the sailing vessel from the sea. They are to be found in large numbers in almost every port, and larger sailing vessels are being built, today, than ever before in the history of the sea. Railways, it is true, for many years dwarfed the business of the canal; but the canal, almost everywhere, is again coming into its own. So, even when the Bagdad Railway is, at last, complete, whilst many will engage in the race to Bombay across Europe and Asia, there will, doubtless, always be many who will prefer the old route by sea.

Speaking of spring, this is the time of year when the hedgehogs, marmots, woodchucks, lizards, toads, frogs, bats, and so on, that produce the delightful summer evening symphony by the rural roadside, are beginning to wake up from their winter sleep and to ask what time it is.

Hirsbrunner & Co.

1 NANKING ROAD.

Agents for

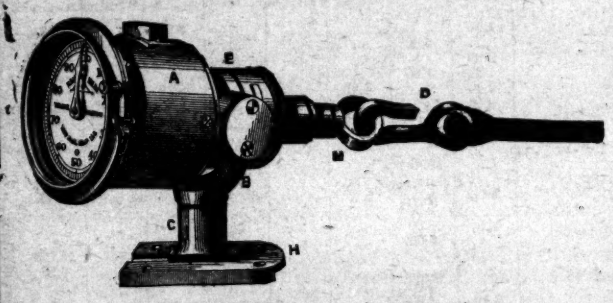
ADMIRALTY CHARTS

Prismatic binoculars

Negretti and Zambra Telescopes

Marine Chronometers, Deck watches, Lever Engine Room clocks, Lever Saloon Clocks, Lever Chart Room Clocks

Barometers, Thermometers, Hygrometers, Negretti and Zambra's Sextants



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Everything pertaining to navigation. Send for Catalogue.

Pawnee Smoking Mixture

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FURNISH YOUR HOME

AT COMPETITIVE PRICES FROM EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS BY

ARTS & CRAFTS, LTD.

Old King Cole

Was a merry old soul,

And a merry old soul was he.

He called for his pipe

And he called for his bowl.

And he called for his Del Monte.

Del Monte BRAND Extra Quality

Del Monte

CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

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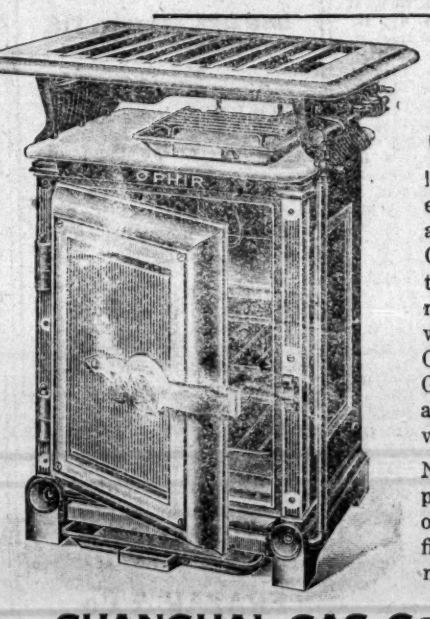

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lies to no small extent in the ability of the Cook to adjust the heat to a nicety for the work in hand. Only a modern GAS COOKER affords this advantage.

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Originators of the successful idea of packing

DRIED FRUITS In Hermetically Sealed Lacquered Tins

You can thus obtain NATURAL FRUIT, retaining all its delicious flavor, and certain to keep perfectly in this climate.

OBTAINABLE AT ALL FIRST-CLASS STORES

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BEJAMINN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK Banks	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$670 S.
Chartered	£59 10s.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250
Cathay, ordy.	Tls. 6.05.
Cathay, pref.	Tls. 5.10 B.
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 375 B.
North China	Tls. 150 S.
Union of Canton	$910.
Yangtsze	$220.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$155 B.
Hongkong Fire	Tls. 330 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	
Indo-China Def.	Tls. 123.
"Shell"	107s. B.
Shanghai Tug (e)	Tls. 16½ S.
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 46½.
Kochien	Tls. 35
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 8½ B.
Oriental Cons.	27/6.
Philippine	Tls. 0.80.
Raub	$2¼ B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$123 Sa.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 90 Sa.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 11¾ Sa.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 73½ Sa.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 81½ B.
Land and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 84½ B.
China Land	Tls. 50.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 81½.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3.
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	$8 B.
China Realty (ord)	Tls. 60.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 60.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 152½.
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 100 Sa.
International	Tls. 82 B.
International Pref.	Tls. 68
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 80.
Oriental	Tls. 44.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 122.
Kung Yik	Tls. 14¾.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 5¾ Sa.
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 101
Industrials	
Butler Tile	Tls. 23
China Sugar	$114 B.
Green Island	Tls. 8.10 B.
Langkats	Tls. 17¾ B.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5.
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 135 B.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	$17 c.d. B.
Llewellyn	$60.
Lane, Crawford	$100 B.
Moutrie	$35.
Watson	$6½.
Weeks	$18.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 11¾.
Amherst	Tls. 1.05 S.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 10.20 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 5 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 37.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1¼ B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 4¼.
Bute	Tls. 1.10 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1.45.
Chempedak	Tls. 12 B.
Cheng	Tls. 2.95 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 3.05.
Dominion	Tls. 11¼ B.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 7.90.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 20½ B.
Kamunting	Tls. 6½ B.
Kapala	Tls. 1.10
Kapayang	Tls. 28 B.
Karan	Tls. 13½ B.
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 9¼ B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 18¾ B.
Padang	Tls. 14½ B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 10 B.
Permata	Tls. 3.60 B.
Repah	Tls. 1.15 B.
Samagagas	Tls. 1 B.
Seekee	Tls. 7½ B.
Semambu	Tls. 1.45 Sa.
Senawang	Tls. 13¾.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 1 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7 B.
S'hai Malay-pref.	Tls. 13.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.70.
Sungala	Tls. 1½ B.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 11¾.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 6¾.
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 0.90 B.
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 0.96.
Taiping	Tls. 2.15.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1.15 B.
Tebong	Tls. 21¾ B.
Ulobri	Tls. 2.60.
Ziangbe	Tls. 5.90.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 10 S.
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	$2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 75 S.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 23 Sa.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30.
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 84½ B.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 235 B.

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales. B., Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Telephone No. 298.

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PRIVATE HOTEL
Established 20 years.
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Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, April 27, 1917.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate G.$1.00 @ 85=Tls. 1.17 @ 72.3=Mex.	$1.62
Mex. Dollars. Market rate	72.1
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1793
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate @ 3/6=Tls.	5.71
Exch. @ 72.3=Mex. $	7.90
Peking Bar	295
Native Interest	.05

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	37 1/16d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London	Fr. 27.18
Ex., N. Y. on London T.T.	$ 476 7/16
Consols	£ —

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	3-6 1/4
London	Demand	3-6 5/16
India	(nominal) T.T.	259 1/4
Paris	Demand	479
Paris	Demand	479 1/2
New York	T.T.	83 3/4
New York	Demand	83 7/8
Hongkong	T.T.	66 1/4
Japan	T.T.	61
Batavia	T.T.	202 1/2

Bank's Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cdts.	3-7 11/16
London	4 m-s. Docy.	3-7 11/16
London	6 m-s. Cdts.	3-8 1/16
London	6 m-s. Docy.	3-8 1/16
Paris	4 m-s.	494 1/2
New York	4 m-s.	86 7/8

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR APRIL.

Hk. Tls. 5.13 @ 8/5 1/2		£1
" 1 @ 481/2	=	Francs 5.36
" 1 No quotation		Marks *4.38
" 1.09 @ 32 3/4		Gold $1.00
" 1 @ 62		Yen 1.80
" 1 @ 15*		Rupees 2.90
" 1 @ 2.88		Roubles 3.21
" 1 @ 1.50		Mex. $1.50

* Nominal.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.
Secretaries and General Managers,
10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

POLICIES issued in any currency except those of Enemy Countries.

For latest prospectus apply
Head Office,
10 Canton Road,
Shanghai.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

TO RAISE BILLION FROM NEW TAXES

McAdoo Explains Measure To Ways and Means Committees Of Congress

The main points in the proposed tax increase bill in the United States have just been submitted by W. G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, to the Ways and Means Committees in the House of Representatives and the Senate, says a special report received by the Bank of Japan yesterday afternoon.

The amount thus raised is to be $1,807,000,000, continues the report, which will be employed by the Government along with the proceeds of the projected loan, namely, $2,000,000,000, in meeting the war expenses for the first year of the war. The Ways and Means Committee in the House of Representatives will prepare and introduce formally a draft bill on the basis of the statement supplied by Mr. McAdoo, in a fortnight.

First the minimum limit of the excess profits tax remains unaltered, but the rate of the tax is raised from 8 to 10 per cent. The maximum is 25 per cent. The estimated revenue from this source is $425,000,000.

Secondly the minimum limit to the income tax is lowered by 50 per cent. The rate of taxation against the income of above $3,000 is raised to 1 per cent while 40 per cent is to be levied on incomes of $1,000,000 a year. The increase in revenue from this source will be $34,000,000.

Third, an import tax will be placed on rubber, skins and hides, wool, raw silk, timber and lumber, fruits, tea, coffee, oil, and some other articles at different rates. The increased revenue is expected to be $206,000,000.

Fourth, a transit duty is to be created. The rate is 1 cent against every 25 cents of freightage on railways. The increased revenue is to be $135,000,000. All kinds of beverages are to be taxed. The estimated revenue from this source is $146,000,000.

Internal revenue taxes are to be placed on sugar, oil, tickets at pleasure resorts, automobiles, musical instruments, and other articles.

Among other things raw silk will be taxed at the rate of 20 per cent ad valorem while tea will be taxed at 15 cents a pound. These rates, however, will be mobile, even the Secretary of the Treasury being authorised to change them at his own discretion. The most important points in the new proposal are the increase suggested in the income tax and the excess profits tax.

Stock Exchange

Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Shanghai, April 27, 1917.

Official

Ewo Cotton (Pref) Tls. 100.00
Yangtszepoo Cotton (Ord) Tls. 5.75
New Eng. and S. B. Works Tls. 11.75
Shanghai Docks Tls. 90.00
Shanghai Gas Tls. 23.00
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Tls. 73.50
Semambus Tls. 1.45 XD.

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

BUSINESS DONE

Shanghai, April 27, 1917.

Official

Batu Anams Tls. 1.25 cash

Direct

Samagagas Tls. 1.00 cash

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for April 26 was 82 tons."

Taiping Rubber Estates Pay 25 Per Cent

At their annual meeting, held at the Palace Hotel, yesterday, the shareholders in the Taiping Rubber Estates, Ltd. (1913), authorised the payment of a final dividend of 15 per cent, which makes 25 per cent for the year. Mr. Brodie A. Clarke presided, there also being present Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie and J. Frost (directors), A. G. Hill (secretary) and other shareholders, the total representation being 50,798 shares.

The chairman said: The report and accounts were posted to shareholders on the 18th inst. and I trust those shareholders who take an interest in the affairs of the company have found them satisfactory. The manager's report gives, I think, all the principal items connected with the estate and its working, consequently there is but very little for me to say in connection with same.

The accounts are drawn up in the same form as last year and comprise, as you will see, only a profit and loss account and balance sheet. On the debit side of the profit and loss account, you will notice the sum of Tls. 6,637.64 for exchange adjustment, which, unfortunately, is one of those things we have had to meet owing to the rise in the value of Sterling exchange and which, as you are no doubt aware, is very seriously interfering with the profit we had hoped to be able to pay for the past year and we can only trust that, after the war is over, exchange may revert to a more favorable standard for our local rubber companies.

The balance sheet shows exactly the position of the company relative to its liabilities and assets and you will observe that the balance to credit of profit and loss account for the past year amounts to Tls. 63,224.11 and, after paying an interim dividend of 10%, Tls. 20,000, there remains a balance at disposal of Tls. 43,224.11, which your directors recommend should be dealt with as follows:—

Pay a final dividend of 15%	Tls. 30,000.00
Write off development account	3,610.00
Write off buildings	6,062.92
Write off machinery	36.45
Bonus to staff at estate	680.00
Carry forward to 1917 account	2,834.74

I trust, later on, you will pass the resolution relative to the report and accounts. From this, you will see that your board of directors are still of the opinion expressed last year that it is a sound principle of finance to write off everything we can in the way of buildings and development account, instead of accumulating reserve funds that have no actual existence, but are merely book entries.

You will see in the accounts an item of Tls. 1,000 contributed to war funds. This, as you may remember, was passed by the shareholders at our last annual general meeting.

The output of rubber for the past year was just a little over the estimated production of 150,000 lbs. The "all-in cost" for 1916 was 1s. 3d. per lb., which is somewhat higher than 1915 and is owing principally to the higher cost of labor and materials.

With reference to the "all-in cost" of 1s. 3d., you will see from Mr. Lessler's report that only 343 acres of the estate are producing and, as all charges are against income, this acreage has also to pay for the upkeep of the remainder, viz., 160 acres. Taking the proportion of the producing area only, the actual "all-in cost" of production would be approximately 10d. per lb., which, I trust, will later on, when the whole area of the estate is producing, be about our figure of "all-in cost."

I may mention that, after considerable difficulty, we have managed to secure a visiting agent for the estate, Mr. Percy Mitford and arrangements have been made with him that he should visit the estate every three months and send us his report. He was to visit the estate this month, with Mr. Webster and I trust his report may be satisfactory.

During the past year, we erected a new bungalow for the manager and a new set of coolie lines, containing 30 rooms and, as you will see from the manager's report, we have this year to build another coolie line of 30 rooms, which he thinks will be necessary to meet our labor requirements. It will probably be necessary, also, during the current year, to increase the buildings at our rubber factory, as, with the increase in the output, further buildings are necessary for storage, etc.

I think this is all I have to say with regard to the report and accounts, but I shall be very pleased to answer any questions that may be asked, to the best of my ability.

No questions were asked and resolutions were passed unanimously, accepting the report and accounts, as presented; voting a final dividend of fifteen per cent; re-electing Mr. Brodie A. Clarke to the board; re-appointing Messrs. G. H. and N. Thomson as auditors and agreeing to the payment of Tls. 1,000 out of the next year's profits to war funds.

Singapore Rubber Market

Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co. have received the following cable from Singapore, regarding the rubber auction held on April 25:—

No. 1 Smoked Sheet—$159 per picul equivalent to 3s. 1¼d. in London.

No. 1 Crepe—$157 per picul equivalent to 3s. 0⅝d. in London.

Demand is good for plantation sheets smoked, opened $157 touching $160 and closed at $158. Offered 866 tons, sold 551 tons.

Pawnee Smoking Mixture

IS CONVENIENTLY PACKED FOR TRAVELLERS.

Westminster Tobacco Co., Ltd

Sam Joe & Co.

General Storekeepers, Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants.

Our goods are always absolutely fresh, being imported weekly from well-known manufacturers. "American" fresh fruit always in stock

PRICES VERY MODERATE
PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL ORDERS

Orders from outports and the interior are carefully packed, and all breakages will be promptly made good.

All kinds of Chinese and Japanese coal sold by us also.

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FOR
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Of Any Description
SEE THE
CHINA INVESTMENT CO.,
18 NANKING ROAD,
'Phone 4757

RAVEN TRUST COMPANY, LTD.

SHANGHAI

Capital Authorized . . . U. S. $1,000,000.
Capital Paid-up . . . . „ 23,0500.

NOTICE.

Owing to the extension of our business this company will remove on Tuesday next, May 1st, to more commodious quarters at No. 15 Nanking Road.

F. J. RAVEN
General Manager.

URGES WAR WITH FULL VIGOR

Defense Society Demands All Necessary Co-operation

New York, March 28.—The following resolution was adopted last night by the Board of Trustees of the American Defense Society at a meeting presided over by Joseph H. Coit, Chairman of the board:

Whereas, The President has called Congress to assemble on April 2 to recognise and prepare to prosecute the war which Germany has begun against us, and

Whereas, The defense and ultimate safety of the country demand that the utmost resources of the nation be utilised, and that the war be prosecuted with all possible force.

Resolved, That the American Defense Society demands immediate mobilisation of the full fighting strength of the nation on land and sea, and such prompt and vigorous prosecution of war as the needs of the Allies and the ends of honor, justice, and permanent peace demand.

Adoption of the resolution introduced by James D. Ellsworth, a member of the Board of Trustees of the American Defense Society, was unanimous.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1917

Date and Place	Per	Chi.	British	French	Ger.	U.S.A.	Russian	Japan	Regist
Today									
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	E9.00	..	..	..	5.00	..	4.30	
Hongkong		..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	
River Ports	Nganking	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Tungchow	1.30	1.30	..	..	..	..	..	1.00
Hongkong and Canton	Yingchow	9.00	..	4.30	..	..	4.30	5.00	9.00
Ningpo and Wenchow	Poochi	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
Swatow, Hongkong and Canton	Wosang	9.00	..	4.30	..	..	4.30	5.00	9.00
Swatow and Hongkong		..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada. U.S.A. and Europe		..	10.30*	..	..	..	..	..	10.00*
Europe via Nagasaki and Vladivostock	Simbriski	..	..	..	..	..	A3.30	..	3.00
Japan Ports	Simbrisk	4.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.30
Nagasaki and Vladivostock		..	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manila and Hongkong		..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tientsin (Every day except Sunday)		..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hankow (Every day)	Train	..	..	..	..	..	11.30*	..	10.00*
Peking and Tientsin (Every day)	Train	..	..	..	..	..	5.00	..	5.00
Hankow		..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ningpo	Kiangteen	3.30	3.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tomorrow									
Europe Siberia via (Post Train)	Via Pukow		7.00*	..	..	..	..	..	5(28th)*
River Ports	Kiangkwan	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
Monday, April 30.									
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	E9.00	..	..	..	..	6.00	..	5.30
Swatow	Tamsui	9.00	5.00	4.30	..	..	4.30	5.00	9.00
Hongkong		..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong, S. Ports, Australia, Straits, Ceylon, India & Europe via Suez		..	G5.00	..	..	..	..	..	4.00
River Ports	Kianghsin	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
Chefoo and Tientsin	Hsinfung	9.00	5.00	5.00	..	..	5.00	..	9.00
Hongkong and Canton		4.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.30
Hongkong and Canton	Chenan	..	..	..	..	..	4.30	5.00	9.00
Europe via Suez		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.30
Japan Ports	Yawata maru	S.30							3.00
Tuesday, May 1.									
Europe via Siberia (Express)	Via Pukow		7.00*	..	..				5(30th)*
Wednesday, May 2.									
Europe Via Siberia	Via Pukow	E9.00	..	..	..	..	6.00	..	5.30

An asterick (*) denotes a.m.

A Money letters and parcels 11 a.m.

E Registration 8.30 p.m. Supplementary mails closed at 7 a.m. following day.

G Parcel post 12 noon.

British Post office.—Until further notice the ordinary and registered letter mails for Europe via Pukow and Siberia will be closed at 5 p.m. on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. There will be a supplementary receipt of unregistered correspondence between 8.20 and 9 o'clock on the same evening during which time the office will be open for the sale of stamps only.

Chinese Post office.—Until further notice, mails for Europe, via Pukow and Siberia, will be closed at the Chinese Post Office as follows: Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 9 p.m. Registered mails are closed half an hour earlier. A supplementary mail of ordinary correspondence only will be closed on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 7 a.m.

Japanese Post Office.—Until further notice a mail will be despatched for Europe, via Dalny, every Tuesday morning, and via Pukow and Mukden, by the night-train on Wednesday and Saturday.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 a.m. Registration at 5 p.m. at the Russian post office.

Local Outports Mail

Permanent Notice

Destination.	Mails Close Daily. a.m. p.m.
Shanghai-Nanking Railway.	
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Tanyang, Chinkiang, Nanking, Hankow and North China.	7.00
Soochow, Wusih, Chinkiang, Nanking and all intermediate places	7.30
Nanziang & Kiatinghsien.	8.00
Soochow, Wusih, Chanchow, Chinkiang Nanking and all River ports	11.30
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow and Intermediate places	2.30
Nanziang & Kiatinghsien.	4.30
Soochow, Wushih, Changchow, all River Ports and North China	9.00
Shanghai-Hangchow Railway.	
Sinchwang, (Ts'pao and Szeking) Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing, Wangtien, Siashih (and Tunghsiang), Changan (also Shihmen and Shihmenwan), Linping (and Tangsi) and Hangchow (also Huchow)	6.30 and 8.00 daily.
Shanghai-Hangchow Train.	
Sinchwang, Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing (and Tangsi), Siashih (and Tunghsiang), Changan (also Shihmen and Shihmenwan), Linping and Hangchow (also Shaoshing and Sioashan)	1.00
Shanghai-Woosung Train.	Close Daily.
Woosung (also Paoshan, Kiangwan & Tachang).	6, 7, 9.30, 11.45 a.m. 1.30, 3, 5, 7.30 p.m.
Sunkiang, Kashing, Hangchow and intermediate places	3.00
Ningpo, Chenhai and Wenchow via Ningpo, Shanghai-Hangchow train. 2 p.m., Sundays only.	

Steamer.	Mails close daily except Sunday. a.m. p.m.
Ningpo, Chenhai and Wenchow	3.50
Launch	close daily. a.m. p.m.
Tsungmi and Paochen	7.00 2.00
	10.45 5.00
Pehsinchen, Chakiang, Pinghu, & Chungku	3.00
Minghong and Nankao	2.00
	11.00
Huchow, Nanzing and Linghu	11.00
Minghong and Wukahong, Nankiao	3.00
	11.00
Haimenting and Miaochen	7.00 5.00
	10.45 3.30
Chowpu	11.00
Tatwan, Nankwei, Fenghsien and Sinchang	3.00
Tachang	7.00
	11.00
Courier.	
Kiangnan Arsenal	8, 9, 10, 11 a.m. 12 noon. 2, 3, 4, 6 p.m.
Siccawei & Tsipao	8, 9, 10, 11 a.m. 12 noon.
Chwansha	7.00
	2, 3, 4, 6 p.m.
Foot Boat.	

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F. M. S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital .....Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves .....Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital ....Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling, £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,500,000
$33,500,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Chairman.
J. A. Plummer Esq., Deputy
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton. [Chairman.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
E. V. D. Darr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bankok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kualalumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) 55,000,000	
Reserve Fund 24,600,000	
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ..	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,743,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St. E. C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe General pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Gerenale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Chanchun	Harbin	Tientsin
(Kwan chendze)	Hongkong	Tsingtau
	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama
Dalny	(Dairen o-A	

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposits Boxes.

J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital .....$ 300,000.00
Reserves .....$ 10,000.00
Deposits (Dec. 31, 1916) $1,400,000.0

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a speciality.

Credits granted on approved securities: Bills discounted.

Current account in both taels and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Saving Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai
BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
Manager.
1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(*Established* 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed ..Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up .... „ 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 20,800,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agenciess

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthu
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Singapore
Changchun	Lyons	Sydney
Dalny	Mukden	Sinanfu
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Harbin	Newchwang	Tientsin
Hongkong	New York	Tokio
Honolulu	Osaka	Tsingtau
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan. Korea, Formosa and China, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital (paid-up) ....U.S.$3,250,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits 4,260,022.81
U.S.$7,510,022.81

Head Office:
55 Wall Street, New York
National City Bank Building.

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E.C.

Branches:

Bombay	Hongkong	Peking
Calcutta	Kobe	San Francisco
Canton	London	Santo Domingo
Cebu	Manila	Shanghai
Colon	Medellin	Singapore
(Cristobal C.Z.)		Tientsin
Hankow	Panama	Yokohama

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America, viz.:—

Buenos Aires	Santiago de Cuba
Bahia	Santos
Havana	San Paulo
Montevideo	Valparaiso
Rio de Janeiro	

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND,
Manager.
1a Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.
Paid-up Capital—
Guilds 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000
Reserve Fund—
Guilds 9,925,431 (about £827,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.
Branches.

Banjermasin	Padang	Soerokarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebin-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatjap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaya	

London Bankers:
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.
Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital .. Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securiles. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital .....H.$2,000,000
Subscribed and paid up Capital .....H.$1,371,500
Reserve Fund .....H.$ 120,000
Investment reserve fund...H.$ 20,000

Head Office:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office:
No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 600,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Part Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore,	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH,
Acting Manager.
7 Nanking Road.
9752

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorized by Presidential Mandates of April 7, 1914 and October 31, 1915.

Paid up Capital: Kunping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.
SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangements.

Credit granted on Approved Securities and Every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

CHAO CHING HUA,
Manager.

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH
1 Kiukiang Road

Capital (Paid-up)..Yen 15,000,000
Reserves .....Yen 1,470,000
Deposits .....Yen 120,000,000

President, Baron K. SUMITOMO

Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi Kure, Niihama, Hiroshima, Yanai, Shimonoseki, Moji Wakamatsu Kukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow

London Banker:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED
New York Banker:
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASAHARA,
Manager.

Tel. No. 3536 (Sumitomo Bank).
Tel. No. 4663 (Compradore Office).

中 华 銀 行 Chung Foo Union Bank

Statutes approved by the Government in 1916
Head Office: *Tientsin*
Capital $2,000,000.00
Paid up Capital $1,000,000.00
Managing Director: SUN TAO SAN

Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Tientsin
Shanghai	Hankow
Nanking	Pengpu
Hsuchow	Chinkiang
Yangchow	Hangchow
Ningpo	Shaohsing

Shanghai Branch
441, Ningpo Road

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN,
Manager.
T. D. ZAR,
Sub-manager.

Shipping Items

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Chenan left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The H.O. s.s. Changon left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Haean left Foochow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinfung left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kingsing left Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Dalny on Wednesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kutsang left Calcutta for Hongkong on April 6, due at Hongkong about April 22, proceeds to Shanghai and Japan.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The .KM.A. s.s. Yei Maru (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Anping left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Tamsui is expected to arrive here from Swatow tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Szechuen is expected to arrive here from Hongkong on April 30.

The C.N. s.s. Anhui will leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow.

The K.M.A. s.s. Jinju Maru (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai yesterday.

The silk which left Shanghai on March 31, by the R.M.S. Empress of Japan arrived at New York on April 25.

The N.Y.K. Yokohama-Shanghai line s.s. Yawata Maru, with mails left Nagasaki for Shanghai on Thursday, and may be expected to arrive at N.Y.K. wharf today, about 6 a.m. She will be despatched for Nagasaki on Tuesday, May 1.

Passengers Arrived

Per I.-C. s.s. Suiwo from Hankow:—Mr. W. G. Symons, Mr. C. M. Anderson, and Mrs. S. Sabatin and child.

Per C.N. s.s. Ngankin from Hankow:—Miss M. Hunt, Mr. C. Ruves, and Mr. E. Edwards.

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking from Ningpo:—Messrs. C. E. L. J. Wayin, and Magar Cooke.

Per N.S. s.s. Hsin Ningshao from Ningpo:—Mrs. C. L. Bromley.

Passengers Departed

Per I.-C. s.s. Suiwo for Hankow:—Mrs. Hadduck, Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Gause, Messrs. Wong Kwong and Hashagen.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga Maru for Moji:—Mr. G. Yanagiya. For Kobe:—Messrs. P. C. Fung, K. Y. Lo, L. S. Kwok, T. Y. Tang, F. T. Yin, S. Y. Chen, K. C. Yan, Jackson, Lui, L. Hoh, K. W. Wang, M. P. Choa, James Ho, C. G. Hoh, Dr. Ed. Kae, Messrs. Y. O. Tin, Y. T. Leung, W. H. Chung, K. Y. Chan, L. Fung, P. W. Wong, K. Ip, P. K. Kwok, F. K. Lau, W. H. Ho, M. F. Hui, C. T. Kwok, K. F. Shi, T. K. Taam, C. Y. Ma, W. H. Loh, G. S. Ling, S. Heong, C. H. Ng, S. Y. Lei, M. T. Lei, C. K. Chan, L. B. Lee, H. P. Chang, W. H. Pan, S. C. Chan, K. S. An, K. O. Kwan, I. C. Kong, P. Fung, P. Wong, S. W. Ko, F. C. Tong, P. S. Kwok, T. F. Leung, S. H. Ng, M. H. Leung, U. C. Shen and V. K. Voong, Mrs. Wong and Mrs. Chow.

Launch Services

TODAY

The launch conveying passengers to the N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru will leave the Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m.

The tender conveying passengers to the R.V.F. s.s. Simbrisk will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m.

TOMORROW

The launch conveying passengers to the O.S.K. s.s. Panama Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 9 p.m.

The launch conveying passengers to the N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru will leave the Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m.

Siccawei Weather Report

26.—Anticyclone on eastern Japan. A depression has developed between Kiangsi and Fukien. Southerly breezes to the N. of Shantung. Cyclonic circulation around the depression. Cool and rather fine evening at Shanghai.

27.—Rain begins again during the night, at Shanghai. Considerable fall of barometer. The wind increases while backing to N.W.

Friday, April 27, 1917.

WEATHER.	4 a.m.	9 a.m
Bar. at Centg., mm	763 70	765.40
„ „ inches.....	30 7	30.13
Variation mm. for 24 h ..	-0 90	-f.33
Variation mm. for 12 h ..	-4.37	-3.43
Wind Direction ..	NNE	NNE
Wind Khom per hour ..	6	27
Wind Miles	5.6	16.8
Temperature Cen ...	7.°2	15.°6
Temperature Fahr	45.0	60.1
Humidity: 00	99	37
Rebu: city 6-10	1	1
Rain:fallmm.	—	—
Nate:linches	—	—

∴ ∴ AMUSEMENTS ∴ ∴

APOLLO THEATRE

Programme for April 28th and 29th.

TONIGHT TONIGHT

" THE TIME LIMIT "

Pathe's Feature Photo-Play
IN THREE PARTS.
Adapted from the Novel by J. H. Rosny.
Featuring Andre Pascal.

Pathe's British, French and American Gazettes
Depicting all the principal events.

" Heinie and Louie Bootblacks "
Starlight Comedy.

" Where Can I Get a Wife? "
Humorous comedy.

MATINEE, Saturday, April 28th, at 5 p.m.
Showing
" The Little Sisters "
and
" The New Adventures of J. Rufus Wallingford "

MATINEE, Sunday, at 3 p.m.
The 3rd and 4th Series of
" Who's Guilty? " Four Parts.

CLARKE'S CIRQUE

At Chang Su Ho Gardens
EVERY NIGHT AT 9.15
The Most Brilliant Assembly of Artists Ever Brought Together.
All Europeans

FIRST VISIT TO SHANGHAI.

Boxes (6 Seats)	$15.00
„ Single Seat	3.00
Front Chairs	2.00
Rear Chairs	1.00
Circle	0.50
Gallery	0.30

Children Half Price.

Booking at
ROBINSON'S PIANO CO.

Afternoon Performances:
Wednesdays, Saturdays & Sundays, at 5.30

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

No. 3 Woochang Road.

Programme for April 28th and 29th

" FOR LOVE OF A MAID "
Pathe-color Photo-Play,
IN FOUR PARTS
Produced by Balboa ompany, featuring Jackie Saunders.

Colonel Heeza Liar, " Ghost-Breaker "
Comic Cartoon by Bray.

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" THE INVISIBLE THIEF "
Very funny comedies.

Two Shows every night: 7.15 & 9.15
Dress Circle Seats.....30 Cents.
Matinee Sunday at 2 30 p.m.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
May 3	3.00	San Francisco	Korea maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
.. 6	..	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 14	..	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 15	..	San Francisco	Siberia maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
.. 18	..	Tacoma & Seattle Wash	Panama maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
.. 18	..	New York via Panama	Tatsuno maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 26	..	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
.. 28	..	Tacoma & Seattle Wash	Manila maru	Jap.	O. S. K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Apr 28	5.00	Nagasaki	Simbirsk	Rus.	R. V. F.
.. 28	5.00	*Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Hakusi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May 1	6.00	*Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Yawata maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 3	3.00	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Korea maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
.. 3	8.00	*Kobe & Osaka via Moji	Kumano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 4	7.00	*Kobe	Katori maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 5	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 6	..	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 8	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Omi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 12	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

May 2	5.00	*London etc.	Hirano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
5	8.00	*London etc.	Fushimi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 16	..	London etc.	Kaga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Apr 28	3.30	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 28	A.M.	Amoy & Swatow	Tungwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 28	A.M.	Canton direct	Feiching	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 28	P.M.	Wenchow via Ningpo	Poochi	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 29	D.L.	Swatow, H'kong and Canton	Wosang	Br.	J. M. & Co
.. 29	D.L.	Hongkong and Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
.. 30	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
.. 30	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.
.. 30	D.L.	Hongkong	Panama maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
May 1	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
.. 1	D.L.	Swatow	Tamsui	Br.	B. & S.
.. 3	10.00	*Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Szechuen	Br.	B. & S.
.. 6	5.00	Hongkong	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
.. 6	noon	Hongkong & Canton	Anhui	Br.	B. & S.
.. 8	..	Takao via F'chow & Keelung	Keelung maru	Jap.	O. S. K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Apr 28	5.00	Vladivostock	Simbirsk	Rus.	R.V.F.
.. 28	3.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
May 1	7.00	*Dalny	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
.. 1	3.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
.. 1	A.M.	Chefoo & Tientsin	Hsinfung	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 2	9.00	*Tsingtao	Sanyo maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
.. 3	10.00	*Haichow & Eching	Chihli	Br.	B. & S.
.. 4	D.L.	Newchwang	Foochow	Br.	B. & S.
.. 4	..	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap	S. M. R.
.. 9	..	T'tsin & Dalny via Tsingtao	Kohoku maru	Jap.	O. S. K.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Apr 28	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Fengyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
.. 28	M.N.	do	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
.. 29	M.N.	do	Kiangkwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 29	M.N.	do	Tachi maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
.. 30	M.N.	do	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 30	M.N.	do	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 30	M.N.	do	Yohyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
May 1	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
.. 1	D.L.	Hankow	Shaohsing	Br.	B. & S.
.. 1	M.N.	Hankow etc	Tachang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
.. 2	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
.. 3	M.N.	do	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
.. 4	M.N.	do	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.

* A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Apr 27	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
.. 27	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N.S.N.Co.	NSCW
.. 27	Wenchow	Poochi	631	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
.. 27	Hankow	Yohyang maru	1917	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW
.. 27	Hankow	Ngankin	1719	Br.	B. & S.	SHW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Apr 27	Hankow etc.	Tehhsing	937	Br.	Geddes & Co.
.. 27	Hankow etc.	Luenyi	1735	Br.	B. & S.
.. 27	Tsingtao	Ono maru	621	Jap.	S. M. R.
.. 27	Haichow	Hangchow	1481	Br.	B. & S.
.. 27	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	1536	Jap.	S. M. R
.. 27	Hankow etc.	Suiwo	1931	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 27	Hongkong	Yokohama maru	6290	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 27	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.
.. 27	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N.S.N. Co.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	US
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	3868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B XIII
Apr 26	Japan	Chikuzen maru	2578	Jap.	N. Y. K	NYKW
Aug 8	Hongkong	D Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co	USA
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	US
Apr 26		Feiching	994	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Apr 26	Hankow	Fengyang maru	2808	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW
Apr 15	Hongkong	Glenstrae	3054	Br.	Glen Line	CMLW
Apr 25	Japan	Hakusi maru	1434	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
July 16	Hankow	Meidah	1682	Ger.	Melchers	US
July 30	Hankow	Mellee	1682	Ger.	Melcher	US
Mar 18	Ningpo	Meifoo	406	Am.	S. Oil Co	SOCW
Apr 26	Chinwangtao	Proteus	1025	Br.	K. M. A.	KMAW
July 30	Tsingtao	Silesia	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	US
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	3318	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B IX
Mar 25	Cruise	Store Nordiske	598	Dan	G.-N. T. Co.	7 p
Apr 25	Vladivostock	Simbirsk	1150	Rus.	R. V. F.	7 p
Apr 22	Chinwangtao	Tenyo maru	1290	Jap.	K. M. A	KMAW
Apr 26	Tientsin	Tungchow	1263	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Apr 25	Chinwangtao	Volund	1298	Nor.	K.M.A.	KMAW
Apr 26	Hongkong	Yingchow	1992	Br.	B. & S.	CNPW

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s str. Fengyang Maru, Capt. S. Takano, will be despatched from N.Y.K. wharf on Saturday, April 28, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

RIVER PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Ngankin, Captain Newcombe, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, April 28, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s str. Tachi Maru, Capt. E. Matsumoto, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung wharf on Sunday, April 29, at about 12 o'clock midnight. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The str. Kiangkwan, Capt. C. B. Conley, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s str. Kutwo, 2,664 tons, Capt. Gibb, will leave on Monday, April 30, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Tatung, Captain C. C. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, May 1, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s str. Tuckwo, 3,770 tons, Capt. Philip, will leave on Tuesday, May 1, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. No. 240.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The str. Kiangteen, Capt. Glue, will leave on Saturday afternoon at 3.30 o'clock. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

WENCHOW via NINGPO.—The str. Poochi, Capt. J. Mackie, will leave on Saturday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

AMOY and SWATOW.—The str. Tungwah, Capt. D. D. Ross, will leave on Saturday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

CANTON DIRECT.—The str. Feiching, Capt. A. B. Baines, will leave on Saturday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Yingchow, Captain Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, April 29, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Hsin Peking, Captain A. Stott R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Monday, the 30th Apr., at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tls. No. 401.

HONGKONG.— The Str. Panama, Maru Capt. H. Yamamoto, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtsepoo Wharf on Monday, Apr. 30 at daylight. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at 9 p.m. on the previous day. For Freight or Passage apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Chenan, Capt. P. H. Cowan, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, May 1 at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru, 22,000 tons, Capt. H. S. Smith, will leave on Sunday, May 6. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

For Northern Ports

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Tungchow, Captain Bennett, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, April 28, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO, and TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Shengking, Capt. McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, May 1, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The str. Hsinfung, Capt. Hamblin, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The ss.s. Korea Maru, 18,000 tons, Capt. Ota, will leave on Thursday, May 3. Passengers booked to all points in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Korea Maru, 18,000 tons, Capt. Ota, will leave on Thursday, May 3. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to The American Trading Company.

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FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

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*The s.s. Wuchang is especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—s.s. Anhui, Chenan, Yingchow, Sinkiang, Shantung and Sunning.—Sailing from the French Bund and connection at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hoihow, Pakhoi, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports.
Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday.

For TIENTSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p.m. The above steamers are installed with Electric Light throughout, with Steam Heaters in the State Rooms and Dining Saloon, and are otherwise completely fitted for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, Foochow Road.

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Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki or Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu Yokohama and Victoria, B. C.

			arr.	leave.
"PANAMA MARU"	(12,000 tons)	Capt. H. Yamamoto	May 15,	16
"MANILA MARU"	(18,000 tons)	Capt. N. Kobayashi	May 27,	28

(For Hongkong)

			arr.	leave.
"PANAMA MARU"	(12,000 tons)	Capt. H. Yamamoto	Apr. 29,	30

CHINA COASTING LINE

For Tientsin, Dairen and Tsingtau

"KOHOKU MARU"	(2,610 tons)	Capt. K. Saito	May 7	9
——— MARU"	(tons)	Capt. ———	— —	—

For Foochow, Keelung and Takao.

			arr.	leave.
"KEELUNG MARU"	(1,669 tons)	Capt. T. Kamiashi	May 6	8

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H. YAMAUCHI,
Manager.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Union Building, 4 The Bund.

Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI. Tel. Nos. 4047, 4234.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
BNB	Apr. 13	Cruise	Quiros	Am g-b.				Hanson
P	Apr. 14	Cruise	Samar	Am g-b.				Timberlake
&OB	Apr. 14	Cruise	Villalobos	Am g-b.				Clarke
DW	Mar. 5	Cruise	Wilmington	Am g-b.	1372	8	159	Chadwick

The French gunboats D. de La gree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

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S.S. "KOREA MARU"	18,000 Tons.	May 3	1917
,, "SIBERIA MARU"	18,000 ,,	,, 15	,,
,, "TENYO MARU"	22,000 ,,	,, 26	,,
,, "NIPPON MARU"	11,000 ,,	June 14	,,
,, "SHINYO MARU"	22,000 ,,	,, 22	,,

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VIA NAGASAKI KOBE YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

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FOR HONGKONG

JUNE 12, AUG. 26, NOV. 6.

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HIRANO MARU	16,000	——	May 2
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	——	May 5
KAGA MARU	12,500	——	May 16

AMERICAN LINE.

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AWA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Hayashi,	May 6, 1917
YOKOHAMA MARU ..	12,500	Capt. T. Terada,	May 14, 1917
KAMAKURA MARU ..	12,500	Capt. T. Shirai,	June 13, 1917

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE. (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yasuhara,	May 1
YAMASHIRO MARU ..	7,000	Capt. K. Sudzuki	May 5
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida,	May 8
CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. Y. Yui,	May 12
HAKUAI MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Takano,	May 15

KOBE TO SEATTLE.

INABA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Higo,	May 4

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. K. Yagiu,	May 3
KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. S. Saito,	May 10, 1917

FOR JAPAN.

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. B. Kon,	May 4
AWA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Hayashi,	May 6

FOR HONGKONG.

KAMAKURA MARU ..	12,500	——	May 25, 1917

NEW YORK VIA PANAMA.

TATSUNO MARU	15,000	——	May 18

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			Leave Hongkong.
AKI MARU	12,500	——	May 15, 1917
TANGO MARU ...	14,000	——	June 19, 1917
NIKKO MARU ...	10,000	——	July 17, 1917

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Important Section in the Overland Route Between the Far East and Europe

SAVE TIME AND MONEY.— The Quickest, Cheapest, and Safest Route between the Far East and Europe is via Manchuria and Siberia. The South Manchuria Railway Company's Express Trains are equal to the best in Europe and America, and are timed to connect with other Express Trains and Steamers in the London-Shanghai Route and the Tokyo-Peking Route. Sleeping Cars and Dining Cars are attached to several of the Ordinary Daily Trains.

HOW TO REACH EUROPE.— The "Sakaki Maru" of the S. M. R. Co.'s Shanghai-Dairen Mail Steamship Line leaves Shanghai every Tuesday at noon direct for Dairen, and connects with the S.M.R. weekly Express. This steamer was specially built for the service, is turbine driven, equipped with wireless telegraphy, luxuriously fitted, and carries a doctor on board. (The "Kobe Maru" leaves Shanghai every Friday at noon, and calls at Tsingtao en route for Dairen). The Express, which leaves Dairen every Thursday, conects with the Trans-Siberian Express at Changchun, and passengers arrive at Petrograd nine days later, the whole journey from Hongkong to Petrograd occupying only 16 days.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELLERS AND TOURISTS.—The S. M. R. Co. have established, under its direct management, a series of Yamato Hotels at Dairen (the finest hotel in the Far East), Hoshigaura, Port Arthur, Mukden, and Changchun, all on European lines. Cook's coupons accepted. Tel. add.: "Yamato."

HEALTH AND HOLIDAY RESORTS IN SOUTH MANCHURIA.— South Manchuria's magnificent and bracing climate, beautiful scenery, great historic interest, old-world habits and customs, unsurpassed accommodation, and easy accessibility is fast popularizing it as the finest health and holiday resort in the Far East. Special seaside bungalow colonies have been established at Hoshigaura (Star Beach), near Dairen, under the management of the S. M. R. Co., and at Ogondai (Golden Beach), Port Arthur, under the management of the Port Arthur Civil Administration.

OF INTEREST TO SHIPPERS.—In addition to its Dairen-Tsingtao-Shanghai Mail Liners, the S. M. R. Co., runs a fleet of Cargo Steamers between Dairen and Hongkong, calling at ports en route. Other Steamship Services have regular services to and from Dairen. Particulars may be obtained from the S. M. R. Wharf Office, Dairen, and Branch Wharf Office, Shanghai.

TICKET AGENTS.—The S. M. R. Co.'s Railway and Steamer Tickets, Illustrated Guide Books, and Handbooks of Information may be obtained at all the Offices and Agencies of Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son; the International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co.; the Nordisk Resenbureau; the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Shanghai; the S. M. R. Branch Wharf Office, Shanghai; or direct from the

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

DAIREN.

Tel. Add.: "Mantetsu." Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed., A1, and Lieber's.

NEW LAID EGGS

Laid by various kinds of foreign hens can only be ordered from the

KIANGNAN POULTRY FARM

Chun Hsin Road (just opposite the S. N. Railway Station).

$1.00 for 35

Apply to
The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Ltd.
for particulars of all kinds of
SWEDISH PAPER

Business and Official Notices

Bank of Communications

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the Bank of Communications, Shanghai branch, will resume general banking business beginning on and from the 30th of April, 1917 (Lunar calendar, the tenth day of the Third Moon, 6th year of Republic of China).

On and after that date, all Shanghai and Kiangsu notes issued by this branch, and all notes issued by branches at Nanking, Soochow, Pukow, Wusieh, Yangchow, Hsuchow, Chinkiang, Tsinkiangpu, Hangchow, and Ningpo, will be accepted in both Chekiang and Kiangsu Provinces, and will be paid on demand in full at this office and at the offices above mentioned.

Bank of Communications,
CHAO CHING HUA,
Manager.

Shanghai, April 20, 1917. 13554

MAAMLOOZE VENNOOTSCHAP

Maatschappij Tot Mijn Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Amendment in favour of a Dividend of Tls. 1.00 per share carried at the Meeting of Shareholders held at Shanghai on 28th March, 1917, must be confirmed at the formal Meeting of the Company in Sumatra, to be held on the 28th April, 1917. This Dividend will be payable to those on the Company's Register on that date. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 21st to the 28th April, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agents.

Shanghai, 5th April, 1917. 13379

THE WEST END ESTATES, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Shareholders of the above Company that the First Annual General Meeting will be held at the Yu-Yuen Garden, No. 2 Yuyuen Road, Shanghai, on Monday, the 30th April, 1917, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 23rd to the 30th April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
The China Land & Building Co., Ltd.
General Managers.

13568

M. CHING CHONG

Proprietor, Yeh Mei-ching
Hardware and Metal Merchants
Government Contractors

Materials of every description for Engineering

Naval and Marine Stores always in stock

Our entire stock is from well-known manufacturers, and our prices are moderate

Sole Agent for

The Chee Hsin Cement Co., Ltd.

We have also Black Dye in stock, Trade Mark Zang Kun (象神牌) at moderate prices.

For further information, please apply to—
66-69 North Soochow Road, Shanghai.
Tel. Gen. office No. 2971
Tel. Pri. office No. 4338

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

Sun Ling & Co.

Manufacturers and exporters of RATTAN AND WICKERWORK of all descriptions.

Special designs made up at short notice.

Design Books kept at the only address below.

SUN LING & CO.
1190 Avenue Road, near Gordon Road.
Tel. West 1373.

13433

LOST

Two Bank orders, Nos 4568 and 4564, each value of $500, both due on the 29th day of 2nd intercalary moon, issued by the Yung Foong Bank (永豐莊), having been lost, due to theft, while bearer was travelling in a tramcar, the public are hereby warned not to negotiate the said orders, which have been declared null and void at the above Bank

Woo Szu Yun.
吳如雲啓

13610

IF YOU WISH to have good results in Developing and Printing your Films, send to **THE ASIA PHOTO SUPPLY CO.** 135-A, Szechuen Road. 'Phone No. 1647.

13332.

Alma Estates, Limited

THE Directors have declared an Interim Dividend at the rate of FIVE per cent (being Forty-five tael cents per share) on the Capital of the Company, payable on and after the 30th April, 1917, to shareholders on record on that date.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 23rd to the 30th April, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.,
Secretaries & General Managers.

Shanghai, 17th April, 1917. 13524

Shares For Sale

Advertiser will sell 16 Kochien shares. Highest offer. Apply to Box 446, THE CHINA PRESS.

13575 A 29

The Sungei Rubber Estate, Limited

AT a Meeting of Directors held on the 20th April, 1917, it was decided to declare an Interim Dividend at the rate of Fifty Tael Cents per share to be paid on and after the 14th May, 1917, to Shareholders on record on that date.

Notice is hereby given that the Share Register and Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 7th to the 12th May, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MEYER & MEASOR,
General Managers & Secretaries.

20th April, 1917. 13558

Many Belgians Dying In the German Camps

Letters From Survivors Tell Of Starvation Condition Among Workmen

Havre, France, March 27.—The Belgian Government has received by trustworthy means letters from responsible Belgians who have been deported to Germany. The letters, dated at the end of February or early in March, were written from the camps in which the men are being confined. Some passages follow:

"Since February 1 we have had only two meals a day. The one in the evening has been discontinued. That was the best one, because we had corn."

From another letter:

"It is frightful here. We are dying of famine. We have a ration of bread, water, and beets. That is all. We are skeletons covered with skin. Thirteen were counted in the morgue yesterday and fourteen today. That is from among the 3,000 or 4,000 here. Conditions are more frightful in the—and—camps. If any one gives us a little soup or something else to eat he is punished with five days in prison."

From another letter:

"The situation becomes more and more unendurable from day to day. Every morning two or three dead are found in the huts. The doctors decline all responsibility. Today, 120 are dead at Camp—. We hope for our deliverance by the great offensive."

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market as compiled on April 24, 1917.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	,,	16-20
Pork	,,	25-30
Veal	,,	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	12-14
Cod	,,	12-14
Mandarin	,,	20-30
Mackerel	,,	16-20
Pomfret	,,	16-20
Salmon	,,	16-20
Samli	,,	80-1.00
Soles	,,	16-20
Whitebait	,,	10-12
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	,,	30-90
Eggs	per doz.	15-16
Fowl	per lb.	20-22
Geese	each	75-1.00
Hare	,,	none
Partridge	,,	none
Pheasant	,,	none
Pigeons	,,	25-30
Plover	,,	6-10
Quail	,,	18-20
Snipe	,,	14-16
Turkey	per lb.	40-45
Teal	each	10-12
Wild Duck	,,	35-40
Wild Geese	,,	none
Woodcock	,,	30-40
Wild Pigeons	,,	none
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	12-20
Apricots	,,	none
Bananas	,,	7-8
Cherries	,,	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-18
Chestnuts	per lb.	10-12
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	7-8
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	20-25
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	10-12
Peaches	,,	none
Persimmons	,,	none
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	,,	none
Pumeloes	each	20-25
Pears	per lb.	10-12
Strawberries	,,	none
Walnuts	,,	10-12
Pineapple	each	15
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	20-30
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	8-10
Broad Beans	,,	8-10
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Cabbage	each	8-10
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Carrots	,,	2-3
Cauliflower	each	8-12
Egg Plant	per lb.	10-12
French Beans	,,	8-10
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	50-60
Onions	per lb.	6-9
Peas	,,	8-10
Potatoes	per pic.	$3.00-3.50
Parsnips	per lb.	5-6
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	2-3
Tomatoes	,,	8-10
Turnips	per bunch	none
Grain and Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lb.	$4.30
Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.60
Rice	per 200 lb.	$7.20

E. KILNER,
Chief Inspector.

Pawnee Smoking Mixture

IS CONVENIENTLY PACKED FOR TRAVELLERS

Westminster Tobacco Co., Ltd.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0000 — Midnight, 1330 — 1330 p.m

September 1st, 1916, and until further notice

Mail 101	Mail 3.	Luxe 1.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2.	Mail 4.	Mail 102
S. S.	B. S.	S. S.			S. S.	B.	S. S.
2000	835	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	2200	1950	1920
2345	1112	635	..	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1935	1700	730
2340	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1930	1658	718
000	1126	650	..	arr. Tientsin-East dep	1920	1648	700
1910	520	2310	524	arr. Mukden dep	200	..	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3.			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4.	Local 6.
	B. S.					B. S.	
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	1705	1950
725	1140	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin Central dep.	—	1655	1941
745	1200	—	..	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	1631	1911
1133	1500	—	78	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	1332	1508
1427	1748	—	148	dep. Techow dep.	—	1048	1158
1801	2021	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	806	845
7.	..	—	220	..	—	..	8.
800	2031	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	756	1812
1009	2231	—	266	dep. Taianfu dep.	—	601	1542
1300	088	—	318	arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—	349	1311
1318	048	—	..	dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—	339	1256
1546	316	—	377	dep. Lincheng dep.	—	130	1032
1816	450	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	2336	810
9.	..	—	420	..	—	..	10.
630	457	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	2329	2007
1154	833	—	523	arr. Pengpu dep.	—	1953	1432
1206	840	—	..	dep. Pengpu arr.	—	1946	1422
1647	1152	—	600	dep. Chuchow dep.	—	1648	923
1842	1300	—	631	arr. Pukow dep.	—	1530	728

Express 16.	Express 10.			Shanghai-Nanking Line		Express 1.	Express 15.
S. S.	B.					B.	B. S.
..	1420	..	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	..	1410	..
2300	1420	..	..	dep. Nanking arr.	..	1415	680
700	2120	..	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	..	755	2300

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line

939	1340	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.	630	1230	2000
1208	1455	2242	a. Tsiningchow d.	528	1125	1858

Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line

550	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.	810	1410	2100
639	1219	1908	a. Tsochuang d.	702	1302	1948

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

000 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

— cars has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. S — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER

Tientsin, September, 1916

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai North To Nanking and Peking—Up (Main Line) Peking and Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	Express R	Local	Slow	Coolie Goods	Fast R	Local	Night Express R.S.
SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	7.55	..	8.20	9.00	12.50	15.20	23.00
SOOCHOW dep.	9.41	..	11.02	12.13	14.57	18.13	1.08
WUSIH dep.	10.31	..	12.21	13.43	15.52	19.41	2.10
CHANGCHOW dep.	11.22	6.50	13.42	15.01	16.47	20.45	3.10
TANYANG dep.	12.09	8.03	14.59	16.14	17.43	..	..
CHINKIANG dep.	12.52	8.39	15.57	17.18	18.32	..	5.06
NANKING arr.	14.15	10.55	17.50	19.25	20.05	..	6.50
NANKING FERRY arr.	14.10			..	..	..	..
PUKOW dep.	3.15.30	T.P.R	..	..	..	..	..
TSINANFU dep.	8.06	Second	..	..	..	..	..
TIENTSIN arr.	16.31	Day	..	..	..	..	..
CENTRAL dep.	17.00	P.M.R.	..	..	..	..	..
PEKING arr.	*19.50		..	..	..	..	..

STATIONS.	Local	Slow	Coolie Goods	Fast R	Express R		Night Express R.S.
PEKING dep.	..	..	..	..	8.35	P.M.R.	..
TIENTSIN arr.	..	..	..	..	11.10		..
CENTRAL dep	..	..	..	..	8. 12.00	Second Day	..
TSINANFU dep.	..	..	..	..	20.31	T.P.R.	..
PUKOW arr.	..	..	..	..	3.00		..
NANKING FERRY dep.	..	..	..	..	14.20	..	..
NANKING dep.	..	7.00	7.30	11.15	14.20	18.55	22.00
CHINKIANG dep.	..	9.05	9.52	12.59	16.01	18.25	1.00
TANYANG dep.	..	9.57	10.51	13.40	16.38	19.19	..
CHANGCHOW dep.	6.20	11.14	12.28	14.52	17.38	20.00	3.06
WUSIH dep.	7.31	12.22	13.41	15.53	18.31	..	4.11
SOOCHOW dep.	8.46	13.50	15.08	16.55	19.28	..	5.13
SHANGHAI NORTH arr.	11.25	16.30	17.55	18.55	21.20	..	7.06

R. Restaurant Cars. S. Sleeping Cars. *Connects with through Siberian Service.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

WOOSUNG FORTS dep.	6.55	8.15	10.45	13.10	14.40	16.20	18.10	20.45	SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	6.15	7.35	10.05	12.15	14.00	15.20	17.25	20.00
KIANGWAN dep.	7.22	8.42	11.12	13.37	15.07	16.47	18.37	21.12	KIANGWAN dep.	6.26	7.46	10.16	12.25	14.11	15.41	17.36	20.11
SHANGHAI NORTH arr.	7.30	8.50	11.20	13.45	15.15	16.55	18.45	21.20	WOOSUNG FORTS arr.	6.50	8.10	10.40	12.50	14.35	16.05	18.00	20.35

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAH KOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express	Local	Local	Local
Shanghai North dep.	....	7.40	8.55	10.05	....	14.05	....	....	....
Jessfield dep.	....	8.01	9.16	10.26	....	14.25	....	....	....
Siccawei dep.	....	8.10	9.25	0 35	....	14 34	....	....	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	8.28	9 48	11.00	....	14.52	....	....	....
Shanghai South dep.	....	*8.00*	*9.20*	*10.30*	*13.35*	*14.30*	*16.10*	*16.45*	*18.00*
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	*8.28*	*9.48*	*11.00*	*13.53*	*14.52*	*16.29*	*17.03*	*18.18*
Sungkiang dep.	....	9.13	10.55	12.10	....	15 28	17.47	....	....
Kashai dep.	....	10.03	11.58	13 33	....	16.15	18 57	....	....
Kashing dep.	7.20	10.35	12 36	14.16	....	16 46	19.30	....	....
Yeh Zah dep.	8.08	11.14	13 20	15.15	....	17.21	....	....	....
Chang An dep.	9.00	11.49	14 04	16.10	....	17 55	....	....	....
Hangchow dep.	10.38	12 53	15.26	17.47	....	18.54	....	....	....
Zah Kou arr.	11.00	13.09	15.45	18.15	....	19.10	....	....	....

STATIONS	Local	Local	Local	Fast	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express	Local
Zah Kou dep.	....	....	....	6.45	8.10	....	8.55	14.15	16.00
Hangchow dep.	....	....	....	7.15	8.40	....	9.33	14 40	16.35
Chang An dep.	....	....	....	8.15	9.56	....	11.03	15.26	17.57
Yeh Zah dep.	....	....	....	8.52	10.40	....	12 30	15.57	18.50
Kashing dep.	....	....	7.25	9.40	11.30	....	14.07	16.38	19.48
Kashai dep.	....	....	8.00	10.05	12.00	....	14 47	17.01	....
Sungkiang dep.	....	....	9.18	10.57	13.03	....	16.18	17.49	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	*8.35*	*9.55*	*10.37*	*11.48*	*14.05*	*14.55*	*17.22*	*18.33*	....
Shanghai South arr.	*8.53*	*10.13*	*10.55*	*12.05*	*14.23*	*15.13*	*17.40*	*18.50*	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	....	....	11.44	14.07	.. .	17.22	18.32	....
Siccawei dep.	....	....	....	11.53	14.17	....	17.32	18 42	....
Jessfield dep.	....	....	....	12.01	14 26	....	17.41	18.51	....
Shanghai North arr.	....	....	....	12.20	14.45	....	18.00	19.10	....

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU KIANGSU BRANCH LINE. ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

Kon Zen Chiao..	dep.	7.05	8.30	11.05	14.05	16.05	18.15	Zah Kou.....	dep.	....	9.40	12.20	....	17.15	....
Ken Shang Mun.	dep.	7.25	8.50	11.20	14.21	16.20	18.29	Hangchow.....	dep.	7.45	10.05	12.50	14.55	17.40	18.50
Hangchow.....	dep.	7.35	9.05	11.35	14.31	16.37	18.37	Ken Shang Mun.	dep.	8.00	10.28	13.05	15.10	17.52	19.02
Zah Kou.....	arr.	....	9.25	11.55	....	17.00	....	Kon Zen Chiao..	arr.	8.13	10.35	13.18	15.23	18.05	19.15

Business and Official Notices

FOR RENT

Storage Space in Our Godown
Between Nanking Road
and
Kiukiang Road

CONCRETE BUILDING
Fire Proof,
Rain Proof,
Burglar Proof.

APPLY
China Storage Co.
Care of
Wells Fargo & Co.
8 Kiukiang Road
13583

Russian 5% Internal Liberty Loan, 1917.

Subscription to the LIBERTY LOAN is opened in Russia up to the 13/26th of June, 1917.

The price of issue is 85%.

The Loan is free of income tax and other taxations.

The Loan is issued for 55 years, and will be redeemable at par by yearly drawings beginning in December, 1922.

The Loan may be reimbursed at par after the 16/29 of March, 1927.

Coupons are payable in Russia half-yearly, on the 16/29 of March and 16/29 of September.

Interest on the loan runs from the 16/29 of March, 1917: interest from that date will be added to the price of issue.

The Russo-Asiatic Bank, and its Branches in China, Japan and India, are ready to accept applications for the above-named Loan.

Special favourable rates will be quoted for Russian Exchange.

Applications will be wired to Petrograd free of telegraphic charges and commission. The Bank is ready to give every facility to subscribers in the shape of advances against the Bonds.

L. JEZIERSKI,
Manager.
13616

WHICH LANGUAGE DO YOU WISH TO LEARN? French, Spanish, Italian or German taught you by the modern methods of language teaching. For free particulars apply to Box 447, THE CHINA PRESS.
13624 A 29

"FRESH MILK"

Best quality, rich, full milk

Delivered twice daily.

Aikosha Dairy

53 Avenue Dubail

Telephone 2175.

13620

Stop thinking of the fortune you are going to make; of the wheel you're going to break; and think of The Marco Polo Scarf—of the joy it will give her on your behalf.

In Pink, Light Blue, Light Green, Cream & White.

Price Prepaid $4.25
Postage & Duty Free

WIDLER & COMPANY,
Chungking, West China.

BILL SMITH

Bill Smith, who essayed to eat pie with a knife,
In the presence of guests, got the goat of his wife.
When he saw his wife scowl, his heart filled with fear
That she'd cut off his supply of "Elephant" Beer.

FOR YOUR FRIENDS WHEN THEY CALL SERVE "ELEPHANT HEAD" PILSENER BEER

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Wine Merchants

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY

On and from May 1st until October 31st, 1917, Cheap Return Tickets, $1.00 First-Class, 50 cents Second-Class, available on the 17.25 train from Shanghai North to Woosung Forts for return the same evening, or available by any train on Saturdays and Sundays, will be issued. An additional train will leave Shanghai North at 19.10 hours, and the last train will leave Woosung Forts at 22.10 hours.

There is good Hotel accommodation at Woosung Forts under foreign supervision.

The Traffic Manager.
13637

The Shanghai Mutual Telephone Company, Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that Share Certificates in the name of The Shanghai Share Brokers' Association for Eighteen (18) Shares numbering 10071/10078; 1902/3; 5274/7; 7823/5; 10342; have been declared lost or mislaid, and should same not be forthcoming before the 27th May, 1917, new Certificates will be issued to the said The Shanghai Share Brokers' Association, and the aforesaid Certificates will be considered null and void.

By Order,
GUSTAF L. OBERG,
Secretary & General Manager.
Shanghai, 27th April, 1917.
13635

NAAMLOOZE VENNOOTSCHAP

Maatschappij Tot Mijn Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of shareholders will be held in the offices of the Company, Tandjong Poera, Lower Langkat, Sumatra, at 10 a.m. TODAY, the 28th April, 1917.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agent.
Shanghai, 27th February, 1917.
12390

North China Insurance Co., Ltd.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

AN Interim Dividend for the year 1916, at the rate of Fifteen per cent upon the Paid-up Capital, has been declared.

Warrants for Tls. per share, payable at the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation at Ex: 3/6 7/16 per Tael will be issued on 5th May.

The Transfer Books will be closed from 28th April to 5th May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
H. G. SIMMS,
Secretary.
Shanghai, 25th April, 1917.
13607

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 9

Zung Lee & Sons. (W. Z. Zee & Sons Est: 1895) Broadway, Shanghai.

LOCKS **YALE** HARDWARE

COMPLETE STOCKS ON HAND

KNAPP & BAXTER. INC.

IMPORTERS OF

AMERICAN PRODUCTS

6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China

Phone: No. 1860 Chinese Dept. No. 1625

The Shanghai Co-operative Society, Ltd.

This Society has now been registered under the provisions of the Hongkong Companies Ordinances 1911/15, with a

Capital of $50,000

divided into 5,000 fully paid up shares of $10 each, and is prepared to receive applications for shares. Prospectuses may be seen and obtained at the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank's Hongkew Sub-Agency, or on application at the Society's offices, No. 4B Peking Road (next door B. P. O.).

WHOLESALE FIRMS

or local representatives are invited to submit price lists and samples to the Society's office as above.

The Oriental Cotton Spinning Co., Limited.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual General Meeting of the Oriental Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd., will be held at the Office of the General Managers, 4 The Bund, on Tuesday, the 1st day of May, 1917, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

NOTICE is also given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Oriental Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd., will be held immediately after the conclusion of the Annual General Meeting for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing as extraordinary resolutions the following, viz:—

(1) That it is desirable to reconstruct the Company, and accordingly that the Company be wound up voluntarily, and that Edward Andison Mackay, C.A., of 3B Peking Road, Shanghai, be and he is hereby appointed Liquidator for the purposes of such winding up.

(2) That the said Liquidator be and he is hereby authorized to consent to the registration of a new Company to be named The Oriental Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, with a Memorandum and Articles of Association which have already been prepared with the privity and approval of the Directors of this Company.

(3) That the draft Agreement submitted to this meeting and expressed to be made between this Company and its Liquidator of the one part, and The Oriental Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, of the other part, be and the same is hereby approved, and that the said Liquidator be and he is hereby authorised, pursuant to Section 185 of the Companies' Ordinance (Hongkong), 1911, to enter into an Agreement with such new Company (when incorporated) in the terms of the said draft, and to carry the same into effect with such (if any) modifications as he thinks expedient.

Should the above resolutions be passed by the requisite majority, they will be submitted for confirmation as special resolutions to a second extraordinary general meeting, which will be held on Wednesday, the 16th day of May, 1917, at the same time and place.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 25th April to 1st May, 1917, both days inclusive.

Proxies to be valid must be lodged at the Company's offices not less than 48 hours before the time of holding the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
H. E. ARNHOLD,
General Managers.
Shanghai, 19th April, 1917.
13593

SMILES AND TEARS

MISS FLAVEN

Will do Two Dances Portraying Both Emotions

SHE'S A HIT

TONIGHT

IN THE

ASTOR HOUSE

BALL ROOM

She will also sing in the lounge this Afternoon, during the Tea Hour, 5 to 7 p.m.

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Limited.

Our office hours will be from 8 30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m., from May 1st, through the summer months.

M. 1

NOTICE

THE undersigned will not be responsible for any debts contracted by the Continental Hotel, 88-90 Szechuen Road, on and after May 1st, 1917.

(sgd.) F. FERNANDEZ.
13634

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED, to find someone having wholesale business dealings in art postcards and pictures. Apply to H. B. C., 23 Darroch Road.
13623 A 28

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, 6 roomed, furnished house in French-town, from June 9th to November 1st. Apply to Box 460, THE CHINA PRESS.
13612 T. F.

BROADWAY TERRACE; 4 roomed houses to let in Broadway. Apply to 10 Yangtszepoo Road.
13601 M 1

EDUCATIONAL

PIANO LESSONS wanted by an American. Particulars and terms to Box 463, THE CHINA PRESS.
13622 A 29

LADY, knowing perfectly French, English, Russian and Chinese, seeks occupation. Apply to Box 455, THE CHINA PRESS.
13603 A 28

PRIVATE lessons in English by certificated professional English lady teacher. Reasonable terms. Apply to Box 452, THE CHINA PRESS.
13591 M 1

LESSONS in German given by experienced lady-teacher. Terms moderate. Please apply to North Szechuen Road. 11-2, Room 7.
13576 A 28

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road opposite West End Lane.

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 11

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms (Front and back, with bathrooms and verandah) to let. Moderate prices. Good table.

Tel. 3482
9408

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens
(Facing Park)
A large flat, two large and one small room, with board. Bathroom and verandah attached; very cool summer time. Tel. 1946

BOARD-RESIDENCE
Location: Central, quiet, and select.
Terms: Monthly and very moderate.
Cuisine and Service: Excellent.
Apply to Box No. 184
THE CHINA PRESS.
12976

WESTERN DISTRICT, to let, with board, double bedroom, facing south, bathroom and verandah attached. Suitable for married couple. Apply to Box 464, THE CHINA PRESS.
13626 A 29

TO LET, with board, Western district, in private British home, flat of two or three rooms. Apply to Box 465, THE CHINA PRESS.
13626 A 29

WANTED, a bachelor to live as paying guest with English couple, excellent cuisine. Moderate terms. Apply to Box 458, THE CHINA PRESS.
13609 A 26 28

TO LET, a nicely furnished room, with bathroom attached. Breakfast if required. Rent moderate. Apply 57 Range Road.
13621 A 28

TO LET, well-furnished room with small room, bathroom, balcony attached. Suitable married couple or bachelors. Terms moderate. 12a Quinsan Gardens.
13597 A 29

CONNAUGHT HOUSE, 3 Minghong Road, 'phone 2650. Family home. Centrally located. Terms moderate. Excellent cuisine.
13542

GODOWN WANTED

WANTED to rent, space in godown or small godown. Central. Apply to Box 472, THE CHINA PRESS.
13640 A 29

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, young gentleman capable of managing growing business, knowledge of Chinese and salesmanship experience desirable. Smart American preferred, but not essential. Must be well-introduced. Remuneration and prospects excellent. Apply to Box 353, THE CHINA PRESS.
13362

WANTED a competent stenographer. Apply to Box 463, THE CHINA PRESS.
13615 A 29

WANTED: Experienced accountant, capable of taking charge of set of books. State experience, nationality, and salary required. Must produce references. Good prospects. Apply to Box 454, THE CHINA PRESS.
13604

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, 6 or 7-roomed house with attics, in Hongkew district, about the beginning of June next. Apply to Box 470, THE CHINA PRESS.
13639 M 1

WANTED, six-roomed house in the Western district or Frenchtown, on or before the first of June. Apply to Box 406, THE CHINA PRESS.
13492 T. F.

SITUATIONS WANTED

EXPERIENCED accountant and all-round office man of neutral nationality, who can furnish excellent testimonials and references, is open to consider any reasonable offer for a change. Apply to Box 469, THE CHINA PRESS.
13633 M.2.

THOSE desirous of obtaining the services of good Japanese or Chinese servants, clerks, etc., are requested to apply to the Philanthropic Association (Aijinkwai), Nos. 137-8 Foochow Road. No charge made. Telephone 3129.
13497

POSITION WANTED by a reliable, hard-working young man, with a fair knowledge of drafting and building construction; good knowledge of Chinese. No objection to outport. Moderate salary Apply to Box 457, THE CHINA PRESS.
13608 A 28

POSITION wanted by young Japanese as general office assistant. Knowledge of bookkeeping. Hard worker. Apply to Box 441, THE CHINA PRESS.
13566 A 28

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, an 88-note player-piano of well-known make, together with 25 rolls of music. Has been little used and condition as good as new. Apply to Box 471, THE CHINA PRESS.
13641 A 29

FOR SALE, a Chinese pony and two-seated top surrey, with new harness. Pony sound and well-trained; can be driven by lady or child. Owner leaving for home. Any reasonable offer will be considered. Address Dr. Evans, Nanking.
13613 M 1

SHAW 2½ h.p. motor-cyclette for sale, brand new. Tls. 150. Apply to Box 456, THE CHINA PRESS.
13606 M 2

HOUSE BOAT for sale. Sailing yacht, $500. Lyman L. Hale, Wuhu, China.
13555

A BIG BARGAIN. A brand-new Remington or Underwood Typewriter, at wholesale price. Apply to Box 473, THE CHINA PRESS.
13642 A 29

FOR SALE, Ford landaulette, in excellent condition. Price Tls. 1,200, or near offer. Apply to Box 468, THE CHINA PRESS.
13629 A 29

FOR SALE, one Standard adding machine, as new, $250. Apply to Box 461, THE CHINA PRESS.
13614 A 28

FOR SALE, Land in the British concession, Hankow; one desirable Lot, No. 71 (232 fong), on the Poyang Road, next to the Russian Church. For particulars, apply to T. J. Hollander, American Church Mission, Hankow.
13474 T. F.